THE BEDFORD GAZETTE

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BY B. F. MEYERS,

At the following terms, to wit:

$2 00 per annum, if paid within the year.
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Jan. 23, 1863.--1y.

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Suitable for Grapes, Peaches, Pears, Raspberries, Strawberries, Blackberries, Currants, &c., of 1, 2½, 5, 10 or 20 acres each, at the following prices for the present, viz: 20 acres for $200, 10 acres for $110, 5 acres for $60, 2½ acres for $40, 1 acre for $20. Payable by one dollar a week.

Also, good Cranberry lands, and village lots in CHETWOOD, 25 by 100 feet, at $10 each, payable by one dollar a week. The above land and farms are situated at Chetwood, Washington township, Burlington county, New Jersey. For further information, apply, with a P. O. Stamp, for a circular, to

S. FRANKLIN CLARK,
No. 90, Cedar street, New York, N. Y.

Jan. 16, 1863,—1 y.

Professional Cards.

New Banking House.

Rupp, Shannon & Co.,

Have opened a Bank of Discount and Deposit, in Bedford, Pa. Money lent and taken on deposit, and collections made on moderate terms.

They also have lands in Iowa, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Missouri and Nebraska, for sale or trade.

Bedford, Oct. 30, 1863—tf.

U. H. AKERS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Bedford, Pa.

Will promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care. Military claims speedily collected.

Office on Juliana street, opposite the post-office.

Bedford, September 11, 1863.

F. M. KIMMELL. J. W. LINGENFELTER.

KIMMELL & LINGENFELTER,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

☞Have formed a partnership in the practice of the Law. Office on Juliana street, two doors South of the "Mengel House."

JOB MANN. G. H. SPANG.

MANN & SPANG,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

The undersigned have associated themselves in the Practice of the Law, and will attend promptly to all business entrusted to their care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

☞Office on Juliana Street, three doors south of the "Mengel House," opposite the residence of Maj. Tate.

Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

JOHN CESSNA. O. E. SHANNON.

CESSNA & SHANNON,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,

☞Have formed a Partnership in the Practice of the Law. Office nearly opposite the *Gazette* Office, where one or the other may at all times be found.

Bedford, Aug, 1, 1861.

JOHN P. REED,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,

Respectfully tenders his services to the Public.

☞Office second door North of the Mengel House

Bedford, Aug, 1, 1861.

JOHN PALMER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA,

☞Will promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care. Office on Juliana Street, (near. ly opposite the Mengel House.)

Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

A. H. COFFROTH,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Somerset, Pa.

Will hereafter practice regularly in the several Courts of Bedford county. Business entrusted to his care will be faithfully attended to.

December 6, 1861.

SAMUEL KETTERMAN,

BEDFORD, PA.,

☞Would hereby notify the citizens of Bedford county, that he has moved to the Borough of Bedford, where he may at all times be found by persons wishing to see him, unless absent upon business pertaining to his office.

Bedford, Aug. 1,1861.

JACOB REED, J. J. SCHELL,

REED AND SCHELL,

BANKERS & DEALERS IN EXCHANGE,

BEDFORD, PENN'A.

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Deposits solicited.

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PITTSBURGH, PA.

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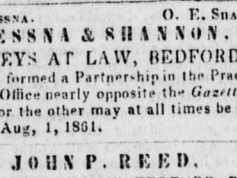
April 12 1861.

C. N. HICKOK,



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CASH TERMS will be strictly adhered to.

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C. N. HICKOK.

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Bedford Gazette.

VOLUME 59. Freedom of Thought and Opinion. WHOLE NUMBER, 3085

NEW SERIES. BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 4, 1863. VOL. 7, NO 18.

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Letters from Major Jack Downing.

NUMBER TWENTY-SEVEN.

DOWNINGVILLE, Nov. 6, 1863.

To the Editers of the Dabook:

The very next day after I writ you my last letter, I got one from Linkin, tellin me I must cum on without fail. He sed he was in a peck of trubbil about his messige—that Chase an Seward were pullin rite in contrary direcshins, an what to do he didn't know. So I jest packed up my things, took my pipe in my mouth an my old hickory in my hand, an started. I strapped my axe on the outside of my trunk, for this is the only weepin, besides my hickory cane, that I ever carry. Goin down to the cars I met Deacon Jenkins, who went on to Washington, you recollect, to make the Kernel's sojer clothes, an ses he, "Majer, what are you takin your axe with you to Washington for?" "Wal," ses I, "Deacon, I expect I shall git awful, tarin mad with them Abelishinists this winter in Washington, an thar ain't eny way that I kin work off a fit of that kind except by goin out to the wood-house an choppin wood. So I determined to take along my axe. It's the one the old General used when he got mad, an I have always preserved it to remember him, ef nothin else."

I got to Washington all safe, an went direct to the White House. The feller who tends the door didn't know me at first; but when he saw my hickery he began to open his eyes, I tell you. Ses he, "You are Majer Downing, I believe," bowin like an scrapin his feet, as ef he thot I keered for that. Ses I, "Yes, I'm Majer Jack Downing, an you jest tell the President, about as quick as time will let you, that I'm here. So he run up stairs, an I went after him, stoppin in the room where the offis-seekers have to wait, to take a good look down the Potomac, to see ef things looked natural. I hadn't stood thar more'n a minit when who should cum up behind me but Linkin himself. He caught rite hold of my hand, an ses he, "Majer, how are you? I'm tickled to deth to see you;" an he kep shakin my hand as ef he thot it was made of lether. Ses I, "Kernel, do you want me to help write your messige?' Ses he, "of course I do, Majer." "Wal then," ses I, "please don't shake that hand eny more, for you've purty nigh mashed it now." "Wal," ses he, "Majer, I couldn't help it, for it seems as ef Providence sent you jest in the nick of time." Ses I, "how is that?" "Wal," ses he, "the Cabynet is in session, an I've jest finished tellin them one of Artemas Ward's best stories, an got 'em all into a good humor. The messige is the very thing they met to discuss, an you're cum rite in the nick of time," hittin me as he spoke, a slap on the back that made the cold chills run over me.

Nothin would do but I must go in an hear the discusshin. So I walked in as large as life. I knew 'em all, an they all knew me. They pretended to be rale glad to see me, perticularly Stantin; but he needn't try to deceive me, for under them spectacles of his I see a pair of hyena eyes. I tell you that that man will bear watchin. Howsoever, I sed nothin; but after the how-do-doos were over, laid my old hickery on the table, took out my pipe, an went to smokin. The Kernel then called the meetin to order, an sed he wanted a short account of each department, so he could fix up his messige, an he also wanted the opinion of each one as to what he thot ought to be done with the Southern States aftur the rebelyon's crushed. Fust, he called upon Seward.

Wal, Seward sed that furrin affairs were all rite; that he had offered to carry out the policy of England all over the country, an set up a monarky, ef necessary, to put down the Dimmycrats, an that upon his faithfully promisin to do this, the British Government at once seized the rebil rams. That as for the Southern States, he thot the best thing that could be done with them, for the good of the country an the grate cause of humanity, was to turn 'em all into one big plantashin an make Thurlow Weed Chief Manager.

Then Chase spoke. He sed the finances were in a flurishin condishin. He now had 500 printin presses to work makin money; that the debt was only $5,000,000,000,000; that every body was gittin rich, an that the way to treat the Southern States an save the country was jest this: Issue a Proclamation that only jest enough cotton should be raised for him to print greenbacks on, an then he could control the currency in spite of all the Copperhead gold speculators in creashin.

Stantin sed that his department was all right. That he had got rid of all the copperhead ginrals, an had left the track clear for the next President to be a genuine Abolishinist. That all that was necessary now was to keep the war up till after the next Presidential electshin, an he thot he could do it. As for the Southern States, he was givin the niggers the plantashins an makin the whites their slaves.

Then old grandfather Welles got up, strokin his long white beard. He sed that nothin could save the nashin but gunboats; that he was buildin one a day now, except on the Sabbath, which he piously devoted to prayin an fastin, an to dividin the contracks among his relashins. He thought the South ought to be surrounded with a wall of gunboats from Texas to Maryland.

The next one that spoke was Blair. He sed he hadn't stopped a single paper durin the hull year, an he was only sorry that he ever did; that he had only given the papers he stopped more circulashin than they ever had before; that no one would ever catch him into another such a scrape. As for the Southern States, he was down on all the Radikels. He sed they might be allowed to cum back jest as they wanted to.

When it cum Daddy Bates's turn, he was fast asleep. When Linkin told him what he wanted, he sed it warn't for him to say what should be done with the Southern States. After it was decided what to do with 'em, he supposed they would want a legal opinion on the subject, an he could give one on either side, he didn't care which.

After they had all got thru, Linkin turned to me, an ses he, "Majer, what do you think about this matter?" I knocked the ashes out of my pipe, an ses I, "Wal, I don't like to give an opinion on the jump, for I hain't had time yet to see exactly how the land lays here, but, ses I, as near as I understand it, all these men here are tryin to catch the South first, an then what to do with her afterwards is another question.—Now, the South seems to be a good deal like old Sam Odum, up in Maine, when he thot the devil was after him. One night he got to dreamin, an jumped out of bed in his shirt, an ran like all possessed down the street. About a half a dozen neighbors chased him until he run up a tree, out of which they couldn't git him any how. He kept a screamin "the devils are after me," an would fite like a tiger if any one tried to git at him. Finally old Deacon Peabody cum along, an ses he, "Sam thinks that you fellers are the devils that are goin to ruin him; you jist go away and let him alone, an Sam will be hum an in bed afore mornin." They tuk his advice, an sure enough so it was.

When I sed this, Stantin, who is quick as a flash, jumped up, an ses he, "Majer, do you mean to say that we are devils tryin to catch the South?" an he walked rite close up to my face, jest as of he thot he could bully me down. Ses I, "Mr. Secketery, ef you'll stan back about six inches, you kin see an hear jest as well." He stepped back a little, an I picked up my old hickery, an ses I, "Stantin, do you recollect the time down to Fort Munroe when you tried to git on the President's trowsers?" I never see a feller wilt so as when I sed this. He turned all sorts of colors, an wriggled as ef he had a pin stickin in him. "Now," ses I, "I didn't say that you were devils, or eny thing of the sort, but it seems putty certain that Mr. Stantin feels the shoe pinchin. At all events," ses I, "you hain't caught the South yet, an consultin what you'll do with her before that, is jest countin chickens before they're hatched."

The Kernel then sed the sesshin was closed, an after they had all axed me to cum an see 'em, except Stantin, they went away. I think my story about Sam Odum sot putty strong on 'em, an ef they feel for carryin it to hum let 'em do so, for my rale rite down solemn opinion is, ef these ere Abelishin Cabynet were to stop tryin to catch the South *she would be hum an in the Union bed afore mornin.* Yourn, till deth,

MAJER JACK DOWNING.

MR. STANTON SAYS HE ELECTED CURTIN.—The following has been published extensively and as it has not been denied by any of the organs of the War Department, we presume it to be true:

Last Wednesday, Mr. Covode, of Pennsylvania, introducing one of the successful candidates at the recent election in Pennsylvania, to Secretary Stanton, in the War Office, made some congratulatory remarks on the success of the Republicans in that State. "I elected Governor Curtin," Mr. Stanton replied, "*for I sent him* 15,000 *more voters than he had majority.*" This was said vauntingly, aloud, in the presence of a crowd, one of whom repeated it to us.

The *Evening Post* declared last spring that "the government" intended thereafter to use its influence in elections. The result of the canvas last fall, of course, did not suit the powers that be and something must be done, and something has been done. What is the use of putting down Democracy at the South, if they are going to allow it to triumph in the North? It is too much like rolling a stone up hill with great labor just to see it roll down again.—*N. Y. Daybook.*

☞The streets of St. Louis must be in a pleasant condition. A paper of that city says, a woman was smothered to death in a mud-hole some days since.

☞Look not mournfully into the past—it comes not back again. Wisely improve the present—it is thine. Go forth to meet the shadowy future without fear, and with a manly heart.

☞"Ah, Jemmy," said a sympathizing friend to a man who was just too late for the train, "you did not run fast enough." "Yes, I did," said Jemmy, "I ran fast enough, but I did not start soon enough."

Outrage upon the Elective Franchise in Maryland.

Freemen of the North, Read.

A Statement of the Proceedings which led to the Interruption and arrest of the Election at Princess Anne, In Somerset County, Maryland, on Wednesday, the 4th day of Nov., 1863.

I arrived in Princess Anne about nine o'clock a. m., on the morning of this day, and saw a detachment of about twenty armed cavalrymen, in front of Twilley's Hotel. I observed a cavalry officer, whom I afterwards learned to be Cap. Moore, of the 3d Maryland Cavalry, standing in front of Wilson's Hotel, with perhaps a dozen persons standing near. As I approached I heard Mr. John A. Pinto, one of the Judges of Election, (who was standing immediately in front of the officer,) reading aloud from a large printed handbill the oath to be taken by voters, under General Schenck's order No. 53. Upon Mr. Pinto's having finished reading the oath, an inquiry was made by some one, of the officer, if he "had seen the proclamation of Governor Bradford and the President's order modifying General Schenck's order No. 53." He replied, "I have seen them, but they were not officially communicated to me, and I cannot recognize them." He stated that his orders came from the Major of his regiment; that if the President's order had been officially notified to him he would feel bound to obey it; not being so notified, he must obey the instructions which he had received." Capt. Moore was then asked if he had received "instructions how to execute the part of Gen. Schenck's order to report at headquarters the Judges of Election who might refuse to execute order No. 53, and if so how he proposed to execute such order?" He replied that his instructions were to arrest the Judges and take them to Baltimore. The Judges of Election then proceeded to the Court Room when some cavalry men were observed putting up against the Court House door a large printed handbill containing order No. 53. Upon entering the Court House, one of the Judges of Election handed a copy of the Governor's proclamation to Robert W. Dougherty, who said that he had not seen it, and proceeded to read the same aloud; when he had concluded the reading of it, the oath of office was administered by a Justice of peace to John V. Pinto, Wm. H. Fisher and James M. Dryden, as Judges of Election; and the judges being qualified called on the Sheriff to preserve order and protect the polls from interruption. The Sheriff inquired "how he was to do so." Some one in the crowd said, "summon the bystanders to aid you." Some one else objected to this, and it was suggested that as he had no armed *posse comitatus* at his command, he was powerless to resist the armed military force then present in the town. At this moment Captain Moore, with several soldiers entered the Court House and proceeded to station his soldiers from the Court House door on each side of the pass way leading to the desks where the Judges sat.—Whilst Captain Moore was thus stationing his men, the Judges announced the opening of the election, and Wm. J. Brittingham, esq., offered his vote. Just as it was received by the Judges, Captain Moore steepped up hastily and called out, "that he challenged that vote;" coming up to the desk, he required the Judges to administer the oath required in order No. 53 to Mr. Brittingham who said "I am ready to take it." One of the Judges inquired of Captain Moore, if he intended "to disregard the proclamation of Governor Bradford and require them to administer the oath required by General Schenck." Captain Moore replied that he did. The Judge then said, "we must administer the oath under coercion," and procee led to read to Mr. Brittingham the oath of General Schenck's order No. 58, which Mr. Brittingham took.—His vote was then received, and directed to be recorded by the clerks. Mr. Arthur Crisfield then advanced. between the file of soldiers, to the Judges' desk, and offered his vote. Captain Moore was standing by the desk, immediatly fronting the Judges, challenged his vote, and inquired his name. The reply was "Arthur Crisfield." Captain Moore, pulling a paper from his pocket, examined it, and proceeded to interrogate Mr. A. Crisfield, in substance as follows:

Capt. Moore—Have you ever been in the rebel service?

Mr. A. Crisfield—No.

Capt. Moore—Are you loyal?

Mr. A. Crisfield—I am.

Capt. Moore—Have you ever sympathized with those in rebellion against the Government?

Mr. A. Crisfield—I have never given aid, assistance or encouragement to the South.

Capt. Moore—Do you acknowledge this to be a rebellion against the Government?

Mr. A. Crisfield—I acknowledge this.

Capt. Moore—Are you in favor of prosecuting the war to put down the rebellion, by every means, and of voting men and money for this purpose; and that all your property may be devoted to the prosecution of the war?

Mr. A. Crisfield—Define the means?

Capt. Moore—By blockade, cutting off supplies from the South, and by every means known in civilized warfare.

Mr. A. Crisfield—I think the Government has the right to prosecute the war by all means recognized by international law and civilized warfare, within the limits of the Constitution and the laws of the country.

Capt. Moore—Are you in favor of prosecuting the war by every means?

Mr. A. Crisfield was repeating the same reply as that to the former question, when Capt. Moore turned to the Judges and said, "administer the oath to him." Mr. Pinto, one of the Judges of the Election, then arose and said, "we disapprove this mode of conducting the election—it is impossible to conduct it in this way; we should never get through;' we are sworn to conduct the election according to the laws of Maryland, and if we are not permitted to do so, we submit to arrest.

Capt. Moore—You refuse then to carry out the order of Gen. Schenck?

Mr. Pinto—"We decide to obey the proclamation of the Governor and the order of the President." Captain Moore then arrested the Judges and said "the arrest is for refusing to obey the order of General Schenck." The Judges then said the election was closed and Captain Moore required them to report themselves to him under arrest at Twilley's Hotel, which they promised to do. Capt. Moore informed them that they were to be taken to the city of Baltimore. Before he left the Court House, Captain Moore was asked "if the election had proceeded had he intended to challenge every voter, and require him to take the oath?" He replied that he had so intended. He was then asked if he intended to interrogate every voter as he had Mr. A. Crisfield. He replied "every one who had been known to utter disloyal sentiments." Hon. J. W. Crisfield then approached Capt. Moore, and inquired of him if he would inform him "whether his name was on the list of those to be interrogated and challenged." Captain Moore replied "that he could not say what names were on the list." Mr. Crisfield said "my name was seen upon it," whereupon Captain Moore said, "Your speeches, Mr. Crisfield are sufficient for you," or words to that effect.

The foregoing statement of what transpired within my view and hearing this morning was committed immediately after the events transpired, and it is as literal and accurate as my memory enables me to make it.

I have been informed that an hour or two after their arrest, the Judges of Election left town under a military guard for the city of Baltimore. After the arrest of the Judges of Election, a cavalry patrol was stationed in the principal streets of the town, with presented carbines, who have continued until this hour (two o'clock p. m.) to ride up and down the streets, while several others occupy the Court House. The most perfect quiet and good order has been preserved by the citizens.

ISAAC D. JONES.

Princess Anne, Md., Nov. 4, 1863.

We, the undersigned, citizens of Maryland, were present at the scenes described in the foregoing statement, and heard what passed; and we certify that the foregoing statement is true in all its essential particulars, to the best of our recollection.

J. W. CRISFIELD,	ARTHUR CRISFIELD,
ISAAC T. MARSHALL,	JOHN A. LARMORE,
E. F. DUER,	JAMES M. DRYDEN,
JOHN V. PINTO,	W. J. BRITTINGHAM.
HENRY PAGE,	JOS. H. SMITH,
JOHN H. STEWART,	T. L. TOMPKINSON,
R. HAYMAN,	JOS. H. SMITH.

November 4, 1863.

We, the undersigned, the Judges of Election for the Princess Anne District in Somerset county, now being released, certify that we have read the foregoing statement of Mr. Jones of what occurred at the polls in said district yesterday, and we declare the said statement is true in every essential particular. We further certify that immediately after our arrest we were carried under a military guard to Salisbury, and there placed in the guard-house, at the camp near by, with a prisoner whom we found therein. In a short time we were discharged by order of Collier, the Deputy Provost Marshal, as we were informed, by the direction of Gen. Lockwood. We annex a copy of said discharge.

JAMES M. DRYDEN,
JOHN V. PINTO,
JOHN H. FISHER.

Princess Anne, Nov. 5, 1863.

(Copy.)

DEPUTY PROVOST MARSHAL'S OFFICE, SALISBURY, Nov. 4, 1863.

W. H. Fisher, John Pinto, James M. Dryden:

GENTLEMEN: I have no power to hold you as prisoners, but am required to report the circumstances of your refusing to act as Judges of the Election to Gen. Schenck. You are therefore released as prisoners of mine. Respectfully,

LEVIN D. COLLIER,
Dep. Pro. Mar. Somerset Co.

Returns of Judges of Election for Princess Anne.

State of Maryland, Somerset county, to wit: We the undersigned, duly appointed by the Commissioners of said county in due form of law, Judges of Elections in district No. 5, do certify and return that we attended on the 4th day of November, 1863, at Princess Anne town, the place appointed by law for holding the election within said district, and did then and there appoint Jos. H. Smith and John H. Fisher, Clerks of the Election, who were severally qualified as directed by law. We further certify that we did then and there, before John H. Seward, a Justice of the Peace of said county, qualify as Judges of the Election as by law directed, and then and there, at the hour of 9 o'clock in the morning, open the polls for an election.

And we had qualified as aforesaid, a military officer, represented to be Capt. Moore, of the 3d Maryland Cavalry of the U. S. Volunteers, professing to act under the authority of Gen. Schenck, entered the Court room where the election was about to be held, with a squad of armed soldiers, and stationed them on either side of the pass way from the door to the desk at which the Judges of the Election were seated; and when the first voter presented his ballot to the Judge, the said Capt. Moore challenged the voter and required us to administer to said voter the oath contained in Gen. Schenck's general order No. 53, and we administered said oath to the said voter under a protest. But when the second presented his ballot, the said Capt. Moore challenged the voter and began a series of questions as to the voter's political opinions, &c., thereby delaying and obstructing the progress of the election. Upon our objecting to such a course upon the part of Captain Moore, and intimating our refusal to allow the election to be conducted in such a manner, we were arrested by Captain Moore, and sent, under military guard, to the town of Salisbury, where we were imprisoned in the guard house at the military camp by Levin D. Collier, the Deputy Provost Marshal for Somerset county, and by reason of the said arrest and imprisonment we were prevented from further holding the said election in district No. 5, and after our return on Friday, the return day of election, the ballot-box was opened and the ballot publicly counted, when it appeared that John W. Crisfield had one vote, as Representative from the Fifth District of Maryland, in the Congress of the United States, and that Samuel S. Maffit received one vote for Comptroller of the Treasury.

[The return proceeds to set out the names of candidates for various offices, each having received one vote.]

Given under our hand this 6th day of November, 1863.

JOHN V. PINTO,
JAMES M. DRYDEN,
WM. H. FISHER, } Judges.

JOSEPH H. SMITH,
JOHN H. FISHER, } Clerks.

Why Do They Fail?

Every one, even the least observing, must have noticed that whatever the claims or seeming claims or the public expectation of certain prominent generals in this monstrous war, they invariably break down after they become avowed Abolitionists. Fremont, fifteen years ago, was the most promising man of his age in all this country.—He was then a Carolinian, living in California, but, step by step, abandoning the Democratic principles in which he was educated, he became artificially great as the Abolition candidate for the Presidency in 1856. Five years later he was sent to Missouri with (usurped) imperial power, and the whole mighty Northwest in the hollow of his hand. He built mud forts about St. Louis, raised big armies, flattered the Dutch, was licked by Price, issued a proclamation of "freedom," and subsided into Major General Fremont, drawing a salary of $10,000, and making himself useful as chairman of league meetings, &c. General Hunter, in other days a model soldier, succeeded him, did nothing, was sent to South Carolina, where he also issued a proclamation of "freedom," abolishing society in all the surrounding States, and ended with Jeff Davis setting a price on his head, which, if he ever ventures close enough to the "rebels' to be caught, is pretty certain to be paid. Pope, the immortal Pope, was the next victim, and though he was never much of a soldier, he made a tremendous noise for a while and then exploded. Ambrose Burnside followed him, did pretty well at Newbern and Roanoke, but Antietam, he also bit at the bait of the Abolition mumbo-jumbo, fought on the wrong side of the river and knocked out the brains of ten thousand of his men against the entrenchments of Fredericksburg.

"Fighting Joe Hooker," General Pillow's old Adjutant General, was a strong pro-slavery and sensible fellow, sent back niggers who ran away from their homes in Maryland, fought bravely under McClellan, but he, too, became a convert to the great cause of "freedom," and then, with one hundred and twenty thousand men, the "best army on the planet," was beaten out of his shoes by Lee with fifty-five thousand "barefooted and half-starved rebels." Finally, the last and greatest, "old Rosey," who once it is said, was too much for Lee himself, became the model hero, the exponent, the very "champion of "freedom," who only wanted a chance to turn his bayonets on northern Copperheads, has failed worse than all his predecessors.—They say he is actually a coward, and John W. Forney says that he fled from the field of Chickamauga to Chattanooga, declared that all was lost, and then lay insensible from opium for four-and-twenty hours. What a record! What a monument of dead reputations, of fallen heroes and miserable victims to the Abolition idol, to the huge and hideous god of niggerism that now overshadows the land!

Such has been the fate of all, or nearly all, of those who prostrate themselves at the feet of the Abolition mumbo-jumboism of the day.—Public men, generals, statesmen or politicians, &c., who are in harmony with the wants, the instincts, the nature of masses, succeed, do good, win honors, &c., while those warring upon their welfare and in opposition to their wants, go under, sooner or later. Thus, Jefferson and his party, Jackson and his party, were honored, while the Adamses and their friends failed.—And of all the contradictions or violations of the natural order, there has been nothing in all history so monstrous as the Abolition lunacy. Just think, twenty-seven millions of white men to be forced down or four millions of negroes forced up to a common level, or "impartial freedom!" If the former were to be made black, or the latter to be made white, or if "Honest Old Abe" stood pledged to give them the same color, all would see the boundless and impious extravagance of his "mission" and yet that would be a single item of the *tout ensemble* of his present undertaking. This, then, is why our Abolition generals miscarry, for if they could succeed, and "Old Abe" fulfill his "mission," equalize those God has made unequal, why, then, it is obvious he would push aside the Almighty, and begin to make a new world altogether, for surely his ambition would not stop here, or at simply re-creating negroes into whites.—*N. Y. Day book.*

☞The celebrated stallion Henry Clay has been sold for $10,000 at Chicago, Ill.

☞England's dogs bring over a million sterling into the Treasury in taxes.

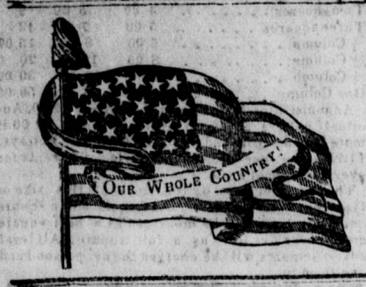
☞Five girls, dressed in male attire, arrived at Louisville, the other day, in a party of three hundred rebel prisoners.

☞A youth of sixty years has been arrested in Rhode Island for whipping his mother. He said the old lady's morals were bad.

BEDFORD GAZETTE.

B. F. MEYERS, EDITOR.

FRIDAY . . . DECEMBER 4, 1863.



What They Promised.

THE FRIENDS OF Gov. CURTIN PROMISED THE PEOPLE THAT IF THEY WOULD RE-ELECT HIM, THE WAR WOULD END IN 30 DAYS AND THERE WOULD BE NO MORE DRAFTING. HOLD THEM TO THEIR PROMISES.

☞Wood, Flour and Pork wanted in payment of subscription.

Blood-hounds.

In former days, the blood-hound was distinguished from its canine relations, by the peculiarities of four long legs, a long head, long ears, a very long tail, a dark color, and cruel ferocity of nature. In our day, however, the genus is varied. Some scions of the stock have but two legs and resemble their four-legged brothers only in their length of ears and their cruelty of disposition. It would naturally be supposed that these biped blood-hounds, having a keen scent for human gore, would seek the battle-field and in the trench and the rifle-pit delight to snuff the smoking current that gushes from the severed veins of dying rebels. But not so.—They content themselves by sticking close to their kennel, or like the jackal which follows the lion at a distance and preys on his spoil, they hang around the rear of the army and pounce upon such plunder as falls in their way. They are, however, frequently found behind the merchant's counter, at the lawyer's desk and (horrible to relate!) in the preacher's pulpit. The mercantile hound generally has a sleek, oily appearance, having fattened upon the blood of the war in the shape of high prices of such articles as the necessities of the people compel them to purchase. His voice is for more blood and his ullulations to that effect, are loud and ceaseless. The legal dog is one who usually has relatives who hold comfortable offices created by the war. He barks furiously at every thing that threatens to shorten the official life of his kinsmen and he sets up his own opinion most dogmatically against that of statesmen and jurists. But the clerical blood-hound is a cadaverous looking beast, whose hollow-heartedness looks out of his sunken eyes, notwithstanding the spectacles which sometimes hide those hypocritic orbs; a low-bred, crouching, crawling cur whose whining howl for more carnage, delights even the devils in hell. Then, again, we find another variety of this sharp-nosed beast, on the editorial tripod, mixing his crocodile tears, shed over imaginary wrongs of negro slaves, with the ink whence flow the lucubrations that are to enlighten the readers of Abolition literature. This animal is generally a stooping, ill-visaged creature, with the murder of the King's English in his very look. He yelps and moans most piteously over the supposed sufferings of the black man, but when his brother blood-hounds hunt down white men in their own homes, because they prefer not to imbrue their hands in white men's blood, he barks most joyfully his encouragement and approval. He is for more slaughter, more widows, more orphans. He roars for war, he howls for butchery. But he smells the battle afar off. Such are the dogs of the present administration—the blood-hounds of Abraham Lincoln. May their fangs soon be drawn.

A Bid for "War Democrats."

The *Niggerhead* organ in its last issue sheds some of its usual crocodile tears over the removal of some the office-holders about the Court House, saying that they are proscribed on account of being "War Democrats." Its hypocritic weeping over this, to it, sad calamity, is only a bid to the disappointed and disaffected to bow down and worship the *Nigger*. There are no "War Democrats," neither are there any "Peace Democrats." The Constitution is the plat form of the Democracy and those who stand on it are *Democrats* without any qualification. A man who must have a *handle* to his Democracy, is not a Denocrat, but something else. As to the appointments, the Democratic Commissioners are able to judge for themselves who merit the patronage which the law gives them to dispense, and they also know as do the Democracy of the county, who in Bedford borough, voted for Woodward and who did not. Moreover they despise a hypocrite, and have still less respect for men, who having fattened upon Democratic favor, afterward, under the guise of friendship, assassin like, stab the Democracy in the dark. Weep, again, Niggerhead!

☞T. R. Gettys has just received from the East, a large assortment of elegant Photographic Albums, Picture Frames and other articles in his line. He has also purchased a splendid new Camera, with which he will be enabled to give the very "counterfeit presentment" of the "human face divine." Mr. Gettys takes Ambrotypes at the low price of 50 cts.! His establishment is well fitted up and his pictures are excellent in every particular. Call and see for yourself.

☞Meade is reported to have fallen back, Longstreet to have been repulsed, and Hooker to have taken 5000 prisoners.

GLORIOUS NEWS!

The Rebellion Squelched!

The Last Traitor in the Last Ditch!

NO MORE DRAFTING NEEDED!

The Union Restored in a Blaze of Greenback Glory!

We are reliably informed by an intelligent gentleman who has the best opportunity of knowing, that Charleston has been burning for 63 hours, causing such great heat that the fishes for two miles around Charleston harbor, were compelled to evacuate their accustomed haunts, shoals of them having been seen swimming towards the North Pole, for the purpose, it is supposed, of cooling their parched fins. The sea-wall of Sumter had fallen in, crushing the rebel garrison, which produced a scent that drew all the sharks in the neighboring waters toward the ruined stronghold, so blocking up the harbor that the Federal gunboats found it impossible to pass the Fort. The same gentleman informs us that Meade has made prisoners of two corps of Lee's army, leaving only one or two stragglers in the woods.—LATER.—An intelligent contraband has just arrived, who says he left Richmond, day before yesterday, and on that day he saw Jeff Davis and his Secretary of State playing "seven up" for an old mule, the last sad remnant of Lee's army, Jeff winning and riding off on the broken down animal toward the South Pole, whither he intended to remove the capital of the Southern Confederacy.—Philadelphia *Inquirer* will please not copy, unless giving the proper credit.

A New Stove.

Col. John Hafer, of this place has invented, and obtained a patent for, an improved coal-stove, which, we think, is destined to come into general use wherever heat is a desideratum and economy of fuel an object. It is a common coal-stove with the insertion of a hollow cone within the stove, above the fire, the cone being closed at the top and open at the bottom, and fixed at just sufficient distance from the main body of the stove to permit the pipe to "draw." This cone arrests the heat tending upward and conveys it to the inside surface of the stove, thus causing it to radiate horizontally instead of passing up the pipe. The amount of fuel saved by this heating apparatus is about fifty per cent, according to our estimation. This is quite an item, in these days of high prices of coal. Col. Hafer has also invented a heat radiating *drum*, which acts on the same principle. We have had one in use in our office for a year and find it all that is claimed for it. The following letter from one of the best civil engineers in the country, fully attests the usefulness of Col. Hafer's invention:

OFFICE OF THE B. T. R. R. Co.:
HUNTINGDON, Pa., Nov. 23, 1863.
JOHN HAFER, ESQ.:

Sir—I have tested your Patent Stove, or rather your heat-radiating attachment to the common coal-stove, and find it answers all that can be desired in a heating stove. It is in use at the Dudley Station House and in the Engine House at Saxton. I have estimated that it saves 40 per cent of fuel, or with the same amount of fuel, increases the heat 40 per cent. Its chief advantages in Rail Road buildings are its great power in radiating heat, consumption of gas (Semi-bituminous coal) exemption from soot and prevention of accidents from fire. I do not see how a building could take fire having one of your heat radiating drums on the stove.

I cheerfully recommend it to parties desiring economy of fuel, abundant heat and entire exemption from danger of fire.

Very Respectfully,
JNO. FULTON,
Res't. & Mining Engineer.

☞The editor of the Fulton *Republican* is in high dudgeon because he has not received our paper in exchange for his little, lousy, filthy Abolition concern which he has sent to our office for some months past, without any invitation from us and without being opened by us, except twice, since its intrusion into our sanctum.—We don't want to exchange with any such lumbering vehicle of the stalest and mustiest blackguardism of the Abolition press, though we must confess, we were under the impression that the redoubtable organ of the Fulton Niggerheads, was on our list. We are glad to find, however, that our foreman had the good sense to withhold the exchange. As to denouncing the editor of the *Republican* in "unmeasured terms," with which we stand accused, we deny "the soft impeachment," he being "too small potatoes" for us to think of denouncing in even "measured terms." We will mail him this number, with the advice that if he will keep his paper(?) at home till we ask him to send it, his kingly dignity will not suffer, in the future, from any squib of ours.

☞The Niggerheads had a "torchlight" procession on Wednesday night of last week, which consisted of a half a dozen tallow candle "transparencies" carried about by a few hungry boys whose cries of "beef! beef!" indicated that notwithstanding the crumbs their fathers get from the table of Father Abraham, they were nearly starved to death. The adult Niggerheads were so ashamed of the affair that they couldn't muster up courage to walk in the procession.—So they let their "beef" hungry brats have it to themselves. But one house was illuminated—and such an illumination! Three tallow dips in each window! That house was the Washington Hotel. Its politics have been displayed to the world and Democrats will be able to take the hint that they are not wanted there.

☞The attention of Tax Collectors for 1863, is called to the advertisement of Gen. Evans in another column. The board of Military Auditors desires to "to square up" matters in their department.

Rev. (?) Ebony Worship Kirby.

Thanksgiving day was made the occasion of a so-called *sermon* by the so-styled *Reverend* E. W. Kirby. The various religious congregations of the town, having been requested by their pastors to go and hear Mr. Kirby *preach*, men of all sects and parties assembled at the M. E. Church, in which the aforesaid Kirby was announced to hold forth. The Rev. Mr. Sample addressed the throne of grace in fervent, Christian supplication, and the other preliminary services having been performed, "the orator of the day," the *Reverend* E. W. (Ebony Worship) Kirby stepped forward and—made a political speech! We are informed (for we were absent from home at the time, and, therefore, were precluded from hearing Mr. Kirby's performance) that the whole discourse was nothing but a tirade of partizan abuse. Instead of offering up praises to the Almighty for his benignity to our country during the past year, he mocked Him by thanking God that Abraham Lincoln is President and that A. G. Curtin was re-elected Governor, thus attributing to fallible, erring, mortal men, the blessings bestowed upon us by our omnipotent Preserver. Instead of thanking God that in His merciful Providence he has not chastened us more severely for our national sins, he gloried in the very guilt which is bringing ruin and desolation to the land. He was, also, bitterly objurgatory upon those clergymen who, true to their calling, prefer "to preach Christ and Him crucified," to fulminating from the pulpit the greenback gospel of Abraham Lincoln. The minister, said he, who remains neutral concerning the issues of the war, is either a coward or a traitor, and deserves a traitor's death, nay, more, a traitor's hell. *Ergo*, every clergyman who does not preach politics is a traitor and deserves eternal burnings! What think you of this, good people of Bedford and you, "neutral" ambassadors of the meek and lowly Jesus, who listened to your gentle brother Kirby's anathemas? Is the man a knave, a devil, or only a fool? A compound of the three could scarcely so belie the sacred verity of Christian doctrine. But let us, in charity, conclude that the fellow's head is turned by the worship of his ebony idol, the "free American of African descent." Let us remember that Nebuchadnezzar once set up a golden image and commanded, "O people, nations and languages," . . . . "whoso falleth not down and worshippeth shall the same hour be cast into the midst of a burning fiery furnace." Old Neb's head was turned on the subject of the yellow idol, but when he was "driven from men, and did eat grass as oxen, and his body was wet with the dew of heaven, till his hairs were grown like eagles' feathers and his nails like birds' claws," he lifted up his eyes unto heaven and his understanding returned unto him. If Kirby's idolatry of the *negro* be not punished as was Nebuchadnezzar's worship of the golden image, it will be because he will get off on the plea of *non compos mentis*. He may never be driven to chewing grass, but if he lives to come to his senses, he will surely be made to eat his own words.

But what makes the negro worship of Mr. Kirby peculiarly nauseous to those who know his past history is the fact that he used to loathe it just as much as he now loves it. Even when he first came to Bedford, he inveighed quite sharply against it and preached a sermon in which he protested loudly against the introduction of any subject into the church which would create schism, politics, of course, included. But Mr. Kirby went farther than this in the direction opposed to that in which he is now traveling. Just after the General Conference of the M. E. Church had adopted the New Chapter on Slavery, which made "non-slaveholding a condition of membership," the East Baltimore Conference, of which Mr. Kirby was a member, assembled and adopted the following preamble and resolutions:

"*Whereas*, The late General Conference, by the adoption of the New Chapter on Slavery, has given serious offence to a large number of our members upon the border, disturbing the peace of our societies and tending to the disruption of the Church—therefore—

Resolved, That in the judgment of the East Baltimore Conference, the substitution of the *New* for the Old Chapter on Slavery, was an unnecessary and injurious change, and it ought, therefore, to be repealed.

Resolved, That there can be no administration under said New Chapter in this Conference.

Resolved, That we respectfully ask the several Annual Conferences, at their ensuing sessions, with a view to the harmony of the whole Church, to give their assent to the following: That the General Conference be and is hereby requested to repeal the Chapter on Slavery, and instead thereof empower each Annual Conference, within whose bounds the relation of slavery exists, to make such regulations upon the subject as may best subserve the interests of the Redeemer's Kingdom among them."

Mr. Kirby voted for these resolutions and his name stands in the same column of "Ayes," with the names of *George D. Chenoweth, Samuel Kepler* and *W. Lee Spottswood*. By this vote Mr. Kirby said that slave-holding is no sin, and if no sin what has the church to do with it, or it with the church? Let Mr. K. explain this, or bear the brand of inconsistency and hypocrisy. But we have already wasted too much space upon this small specimen of a political preacher. We ought to have spoken of him rather as a merchant than as a minister; a man who prefers to sell laces, to attending to the duties of a Christian pastor; a shepherd who postpones religious meetings to enable the sheep of his flock to attend political gatherings. In conclusion we would only say that any Democrat who will hereafter contribute one red cent to the maintenance of this blaspheming demagogue, ought to have Abolition damnation preached to him all the remainder of his life. With this we leave Rev. Ebony Worship Kirby, to the denunciation of a thousand texts in Holy Writ, any one of which is sufficient to send him to perdition, for,

"Lest there should be among you man or woman, or family, or tribe, whose heart turneth away this day from the LORD our God, to go and serve the gods of these nations; lest there should be among you a root that beareth gall and wormwood;"

"The Lord will not spare him, but then the anger of the Lord and his jealousy shall smoke against that man, and all the curses that are written in this book shall be upon him and the Lord shall blot out his name from under heaven."

"Union Democrats stand from Under."

Godfrey Yeager, Democrat, has been removed as Postmaster at Charlesville, and a Niggerhead appointed in his stead. Bedford *Inquirer*, please copy and shed a few crocodile tears over the proscription of another "Union Democrat."

STRAINING IS HURTFUL.
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STRAINING IS HURTFUL.

Cramps, Spasms, wrenching pains attending an evacuation from the bowels, from a dose of medicine, is proof that the medicine thus taken is injurious. It is not the quantity of fæces expelled that insures a cure. Pills and purgative medicines made of aloes and other drastic cathartics are injurious, in as much as purgation from these obnoxious drugs is induced only from the irritation they produce on the mucous membrane. They have no influence on the liver or chyle, but are carried to the lower bowels, and by their irritation evoke an evacuation. Dr. Radway's Pills are the only safe purgative to take. These pills act on the liver and other secretions; hence in their operation no straining or wrenching pains follow; the stools, instead of being thin and watery, are natural; it is the absence of the diseased humors which these imperfect pills fail to eliminate from the blood, that causes thin watery discharges; and hence when the patient has an evacuation he has to strain without effecting the desired result. A dose of Radway's Pills will insure a thorough evacuation; this accomplished, no further physic is required.—Sold by Druggists.

A CARD.

The undersigned will be in Bedford on Saturday forenoons to attend to correspondence and other duties of his office. Those having business with him should call at this time, as he will be absent visiting Schools during the rest of the week.

J. W. DICKERSON, Co. Sup.

(*By the Independent Telegraph Line.*)

JOHN MORGAN ESCAPES!

ALSO FIVE OF HIS OFFICERS.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 28.—John Morgan and five of his officers escaped from the Columbus Penitentiary last night. Great preparations are being made to recapture them.

(*By the Independent Telegraph Line.*)

OPERATIONS OF GEN. GRANT'S ARMY.

Dispatch from General Meigs to Sec. Stanton.

Thrilling Account of Three Days' Fighting.

THE CAPTURE OF MISSIONARY RIDGE AND LOOKOUT.

HEADQUARTERS, CHATTANOOGA, Nov. 26.—*Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War.*—On the 23d inst., at 11,30 A. M., Gen. Grant ordered a demonstration against Mission Ridge, to develop the force holding it. The troops marched out formed in order, and advanced in line of battle, as if on parade. The rebels watched the formation and movement from their picket lines and rifle pits, and from the summit of Mission Ridge, five hundred feet above us, and thought it was a review and drill, so openly and deliberately, and so regularly was it done.

As the line advanced preceded by skirmishers, they at 1 o'clock, P. M., reached our picket lines, and opened a rattling volley upon the rebel pickets, who returned it and ran into their advanced lines of rifle-pits. After them went our skirmishers, and into them, along the line of 25,000 troops which Gen. Thomas had so quickly deployed.

Until we opened fire, prisoners assert that they thought the whole movement was a review and general drill, and that it was too late to send to their camps for reinforcements, and that they were overwhelmed by force of numbers. It was a surprise in open daylight.

At 3, P. M., the important advanced position of Orchard Knob and the lines right and left were in our possession and arrangements were ordered for holding them during the night. The next day at daylight Gen. Thomas had 6,000 men across the Tennessee, and established on its south bank, and commenced the construction of a pontoon bridge, about six miles above Chatanooga. The rebel steamer Dunbar, repaired at the right moment rendered effective aid in this crossing carrying over 6,000 men.

By night fall General Thomas had seized the extremity of Mission Ridge nearest the river, and was entrenching himself. Gen. Howard, with a brigade, opened communication with him from Chattanooga on the south side of the river. Skirmishing and cannonading continued all the day on the left and centre.

Gen. Hooker scaled the slope of Lookout Mountain from the valley of Lookout Creek, drove the rebels around the point, captured 2,000 prisoners and established himself high up the mountain side in full view of Chattanooga.

This raised the blockade, and now steamers were ordered from Bridgeport to Chattanooga. They had before ran only to Kelley's Ford, whence ten miles of hauling over the mountain roads and twice across the Tennessee upon pontoon bridges brought us our supplies. All night the point of Mission Ridge, on the extreme left and the side of Lookout Mountain on the extreme right blazed with the camp-fires of loyal troops.

The day had been one of dense mists and rains, and much of General Hooker's battles had been fought above the clouds, which concealed him from our view but from which his musketry was heard.

At night the sky cleared and the full moon, the traitors' doom shone upon the beautiful scene until 1 A. M. Twinkling sparks upon the mountain side showed that picket skirmishing was going on; then it ceased.

A brigade sent from Chattanooga crossed the Chattanooga creek and opened communication with Hooker.

Gen. Grant's headquarters, during the afternoon of the 23d and the day of the 24th were, in Wood's Redoubt, except when in the course of the day, he rode along the advanced line, visiting the headquarters of the various commanders in Chattanooga valley.

At daylight on the 25th the stars and stripes were discovered on the peak of Lookout. The rebels had evacuated the mountain.

General Hooker moved to descend the mountain and striking Mission Ridge at the Rossville Gap, to sweep on both sides, and on its summit.

The rebel troops were seen as soon as it was light enough, streaming by regiments and brigades along the narrow summit of Mission Ridge, either concentrating on the right to overwhelm Sherman, or marching for the railroad, to raise the seige.

They had evacuted the valley of Chattanooga; would they abandon that of Chickamauga? The twenty pounder and rifled guns of Wood's redoubt opened on Mission ridge. Orchard Knob sent its compliments to the Ridge, which, with rifled Parrotts, answered, and the cannonade thus commenced continued all day.

Shot and shell screamed from Orchard Knob to Mission Ridge, and from Mission Ridge to Orchard Knob, and from Wood's Redoubt over the heads of Generals Grant and Thomas and their staff, who were with us in this favorable position, where the whole battle could be seen as in an amphitheatre.

The headquarters were under fire all day long. Cannonading and musketry were heard from General Sherman.

Gen. Howard marched the 11th Army Corps to join him. Thomas sent out Skirmishers, who drove in the rebel pickets and chased them into their entrenchments at the foot of the Mission Ridge.

General Sherman made an assault against Bragg's right, entrenched on a high knoll, next to that on which Gen. Sherman lay fortified.—The assault was gallantly made. They reached the edge of the crest, and held their ground for it seemed to me, an hour, but were bloodily repulsed by the reserves.

A general advance was ordered and a strong line of skirmishers followed by a deployed line of battle some ten miles in length. At the signal of the leader (shots from the headquarters on Orchard Knob) they moved rapidly and orderly forward.

The rebel pickets discharged their muskets and into their rifle-pits. Our skirmishers followed on their heels. The line of battle was not far behind, and we saw the gray rebels swarm out of the line of rifle-pits in numbers which surprised us, and over the base of the hill, a few turned and fired their pieces; but the greater number collected into the many roads which cross obliquely up its steep face and on to the top. Some regiments pressed on and swarmed up the steep sides of the river. Here and there a color was advanced beyond the lines. The attempt appeared to be most dangerous, but the advance was supported, and the whole line ordered to storm the heights, upon which not less than forty pieces of artillery, and no one knew how many muskets, stood ready to slaughter the assailants.

With cheers answering cheers, the men swarmed upwards. They gathered to the point least difficult of ascent, and the line was broken.—Color after color was planted on the summit, while musket and cannon vomited their thunder upon them.

A well directed shell from Orchard Knob exploded a rebel caisson on the summit, and the gun was seen galloping to the right its driver lashing his horses. A party of our soldiers intercepted them, and the gun was captured with cheers.

A fierce musketry fire broke out to the left, where, between Generals Thomas and Sherman, a mile or two of the ridge was still occupied by the rebels.

Bragg left the house in which he had held his headquarters, and rode to the rear as our troops crowded the hill on either side of him.

General Grant proceeded to the summit and only then did we know its height. Some of the captured artillery was put into position, artillerists were sent for to work the guns and caissons were searched for ammunition.

The rebel log breastworks were torn to pieces and carried to the other side of the ridge and used in forming barricades.

A strong line of infantry was formed in the rear of Baird's line, who was hotly engaged in a musketry contest with the rebels, to the left, and a secure lodgment was soon effected.

The other assault, to the left of our centre, gained the summit, and the rebels threw down their arms and fled. General Hooker, coming into a favorable position, swept the right of the ridge and captured many prisoners.

Bragg's remaining troops left early in the night, and the battle of Chattanooga, after three days of manœuvring and fighting, was won. The strength of the rebellion in the centre was broken; Burnside relieved from danger, East Tennessee, Kentucky and Tennessee rescued, Georgia and the Southwest threatened in the rear, and another victory added to the chapter of "Unconditional Surrender Grant."

To night the estimate of captures is several thousand prisoners and thirty pieces of artillery. The loss for so great a victory is not severe.

Bragg is firing the railroad as he retreats towards Dalton. Sherman is in hot pursuit.

To-day I viewed the battle-field, which extends for six miles on Lookout Mountain.—Probably not so well-directed or so well-ordered a battle has been delivered during the war. But one assault was repulsed, but that assault, by calling to that point the rebel reserves prevented them repulsing any of the others.

A few days since General Bragg sent to Gen. Grant a flag of truce, advising him that it would be prudent to remove all non-combatants who might still be in Chattanooga.

No reply has been returned, but the combatants having removed from this vicinity, it is probable that noncombantants can remain with out imprudence.

M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.

Letters of administration have been granted to the subscribers, residing in Juniata township, Bedford county, by the Register of Bedford county, on the estate of Peter Hillegas, jr., late of St. Clair township, dec'd.: all persons having claims against said estate are requested to present the same properly authenticated for settlement, and all persons indebted are requested to make payment immediately.

MICHAEL HILLEGAS,
JACOB H. HILLEGAS, *of P.*,
November 20—6t *Administrators.*

BELL'S SPECIFIC PILLS—WARRANTED IN ALL CASES. Can be relied on! Never fail to cure! Do not nauseate! Are speedy in action! No change of diet required! Do not interfere with business pursuits! Can be used without detection! Upward of 200 cures the past month—some of them very severe cases. Over one hundred physicians have used them in their practice, and all speak well of their efficacy, and approve of their composition, which is entirely vegetable, and harmless on the system.—Hundreds of certificates can be shown.

BELL'S SPECIFIC PILLS are the original and only genuine Specific Pill. They are adapted for male and female, old or young, and the only reliable remedy for effecting a permanent and speedy cure in all cases of Spermatorrhea, or Seminal Weakness, with all its train of evils, such as Urethral and Vaginal Discharges, Gleet, the Whites, Nightly or Involuntary Emissions, Incontinence, Genital Debility and Irritability, Impotence, Weakness or Loss of Power, Nervous Debility, &c., &c., all of which arise principally from Sexual Excesses or Self-Abuse, or some constitutional derangement, and incapacitates the sufferer from fulfilling the duties of married life. In all sexual diseases, as Gonorrhea, Gleet, and Strictures, and in Diseases of the Bladder and Kidneys, they act as a charm! Relief is experienced by taking a single box.

Sold by all the principal druggists. Price $1.

They will be sent by mail, securely sealed, and confidentially, on receipt of the money, by

J. BRYAN, M. D.,
No. 76 Cedar street, New York,
Consulting Physician for the treatment of Seminal, Urinary, Sexual, and Nervous Diseases, who will send, free to all, the following valuable work, in sealed envelope:

THE FIFTIETH THOUSAND—DR. BELL'S TREATISE on Self-Abuse, Premature Decay, Impotence and Loss of Power, Sexual Diseases, Seminal Weakness, Nightly Emissions, Genital Debility, &c., &c., a pamphlet of 64 pages, containing important advice to the afflicted, and which should be read by every sufferer, as the means of cure in the severest stages is plainly set forth. Two stamps required to pay postage.

December 4, 1863—1ysc

IMPORTANT TO LADIES.—DR. HARVEY'S FEMALE PILLS have never yet failed in removing difficulties arising from obstruction, or stoppage of nature, or in restoring the system to perfect health when suffering from Spinal Affections, Prolapsus Uteri, the Whites, or other weakness of the Uterine Organs. The Pills are perfectly harmless on the constitution, and may be taken by the most delicate female without causing distress—the same time they act like a charm by strengthening, invigorating and restoring the system to a healthy condition, and by bringing on the monthly period with regularity, no matter from what causes the obstruction may arise. They should, however, NOT be taken during the first three or four months of pregnancy, though safe at any other time, as miscarriage would be the result.

Each box contains 60 Pills. Price $1.

DR. HARVEY'S TREATISE on Diseases of Females, Pregnancy, Miscarriage, Barrenness, Sterility, Reproduction, and Abuses of Nature, and empoatically the Ladies' Private Medical Adviser, a pamphlet of 64 pages, sent free to any address. Six cents required to pay postage.

The Pills and book will be sent by mail when desired, securely sealed, and prepaid, by

J. BRYAN, M. D., General Agent,
No. 76 Cedar st., New York.

☞Sold by all the principal druggists.

December 4, 1863—1ysc.

U. S. 5.20's.

The Secretary of the Treasury has not yet given notice of any intention to withdraw this popular Loan from Sale at Par, and until 10 days notice is given, the undersigned, as "General Subscription Agent," will continue to supply the public.

The whole amount of the Loan authorized is Five Hundred Millions of Dollars. Nearly Four Hundred Millions have been already subscribed for and paid into the Treasury, mostly within the last seven months. The large demand from abroad, and the rapidly increasing home demand for use as the basis for circulation by National Banking Associations now organizing in all parts of the country, will, in a very short period, absorb the balance. Sales have lately ranged from ten to fifteen millions weekly, frequently exceeding three millions daily, and as it is well known that the Secretary of the Treasury has ample and unfailing resources in the Duties on Imports and Internal Revenues, and in the issue of the Interest bearing Legal Tender Treasury Notes, it is almost a certainty that he will not find it necessary, for a long time to come, to seek a market for any other long or permanent loans, THE INTEREST AND PRINCIPAL OF WHICH ARE PAYABLE IN GOLD.

Prudence and self-interest must force the minds of those contemplating the formation of National Banking Associations, as well as the minds of all who have idle money on their hands, to the prompt conclusion that they should lose no time in subscribing to this most popular Loan. It will soon be beyond their reach, and advance to a handsome premium, as was the result with the "Seven Thirty" Loan, when it was all sold and could no longer be subscribed for at par.

It is a Six per Cent. Loan, the Interest and Principal payable in Coin, thus yielding over Nine per Cent. per annum at the present rate of premium on coin.

The Government requires all duties on imports to be paid in Coin; these duties have for a long time past amounted to over a Quarter of a Million of Dollars daily, a sum nearly three times greater than that required in the payment of the interest on all the 5-20's and other permanent Loans. So that it is hoped that the surplus Coin in the Treasury, at no distant day, will enable the United States to resume specie payments upon all liabilities.

The Loan is called 5-20 from the fact that whilst the Bonds may run for 20 years yet the Government has a right to pay them off in Gold at par, at any time after 5 years.

THE INTEREST IS PAID HALF-YEARLY, viz: on the first days of November and May.

Subscribers can have Coupon Bonds, which are payable to bearer, and are $50, $100, and $1000; or Registered Bonds of same denominations, and in addition, $5,000, and $10,000. For Banking purposes and for investments of Trust-monies the Registered Bonds are preferable.

These 5-20's cannot be taxed by States, cities, towns or counties, and the Government tax on them is only one-and-a-half per cent., on the amount of income, when the income of the holder exceeds Six Hundred dollars per annum; all other investments, such as income from Mortgages, Railroad Stock and Bonds, etc., must pay from three to five per cent. tax on the income.

Banks and Bankers throughout the Country will continue to dispose of the Bonds; and all orders by mail, or otherwise, promptly attended to.

The inconvenience of a few days' delay in the delivery of the Bonds is unavoidable, the demand being so great; but as interest commences from the day of subscription, no loss is occasioned, and every effort is being made to diminish the delay.

JAY COOKE,
Subscription Agent,
114 South Third Street, Philadelphia.
Philadelphia, Dec. 4, 1863.

PUBLIC SALE

Of Valuable Real Estate.

There will be offered at public sale, on the premises, in St. Clair township, on the 26th of the 12th month (December,) a tract of land, adjoining lands of John Ake, Thomas G. Wright, Jacob Horn and others, one half mile from Pleasantville, containing

FIFTY ACRES,

about 30 acres cleared, part of which is excellent meadow, the balance farm land, a part of which is bottom, the balance well timbered. The improvements are a Two Story Plank Frame House, with a Kitchen and cellar, good water convenient to the door, a Double Log Barn, Blacksmith Shop, Spring House, with a small dwelling thereon, together with cut-buildings quite convenient, and fruit in great variety, apples, cherries, peaches, pears (common and dwarf,) plums, apricots, grapes and prunes.

The property is quite a desirable one, easy of access, a public road running through it, convenient to mills, schools and places for worship. Sale to commence at one o'clock of said day, when the terms will be made known.

HIRAM DAVIS.

12th month 4th, 1863.

NOTICE.

The annual meeting of the Bedford county Teachers' association will be held in the Court House in Bedford beginning on Monday, Dec. 28th, and continue during the week. A course of lectures on Physiology and another on Physical Geography will be delivered by able lecturers.

The forenoons will be devoted to Class Drills, the afternoons to the reading of Essays and Reports, and the evening to lectures.

Arrangements have been made to have one of the most interesting and profitable meeting ever held in the County, and every teacher in the county should be present.

Every teacher should bring with him a text book on each of the common School branches.

JOHN G. FISHER,
Ch. Bus. Com.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of sundry writs of Vend. Exponas and Levari Facias to me directed, there will be sold at the Court House in the borough of Bedford, on Saturday the 2d day of January, 1864, at 10 o'clock, A. M., the following property, to wit:

One lot of ground in the borough of Bedford, fronting about 60 feet on the south side of Pitt street, with a two story dwelling house with back building attached and frame stable thereon erected, and lot extending back about 240 feet to an alley, adjoining lot of Samuel Shuck on the east, and lot of A. J. Sansom and wife on the west, situate in Bedford borough, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of Charlotte Radebaugh.

JOHN ALDSTADT, Sheriff.
Sheriff's office, Dec. 4, 1863.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES

Of Bedford Township School District for the year ending June 1, 1863.

Tax rate 2½ mills on the dollar of valuation.

RECEIPTS.

Gross amount of Duplicate,		$1127 63
Deduct exonerations,	$51 99	
Collectors' commissions	53 78	
	$105 77	$105 77
Nett amount of duplicate,		$1021 86
Received from State appropriation		189 20
" From S. Defibaugh late treas.		140 00
Total,		$1351 06

EXPENDITURES.

Paid 11 teachers for four months averaging $21 18 2/11 per month	$932 00
For fuel and contingencies,	151 03
Repairs,	33 77½
Treasurer's per centage,	28 09
Secretary for serviers,	20 00
	$1164 89½
Balance on hand,	186 16½
	$1351 06

J. T. GEPHART, Pres't.
Attest—JOHN BROWN, Sec'ry.

Public Sale

OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, the subscriber will offer at public sale, on the premises, in Bloody Run, on

Saturday, the 26th day of December 1863,

the following described real estate, late the property of Josiah Baughman, dec'd., to wit: The one undivided half part of a lot of ground being lot No. 17, in the general plan of Bloody Run, fronting 66 feet on the Bedford and Chambersburg Turnpike road and running back 165 feet to a sixteen and a half feet alley, adjoining said alley on the north, lot of William Lysinger on the east, and a 40 feet street on the west, with Foundry buildings thereon erected, and known as the Bloody Run Foundry.—This property consains all the patterns, flasks, engine, training lathe, and every thing complete for a Foundry.

Also, the undivided half of a lot of ground in Bloody Run, adjoining James Steckman on the west, and fronting 73 feet on the Bedford and Chambersburg Turnpike road, adjoining on the east a street 49½ feet wide, and extending back 165 feet to a 16½ feet alley, and being 73 feet wide along said alley, with a frame dwelling house and wash house thereon erected. Possession to be given on the first day of February, 1864. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock P. M.

TERMS—One-third of the purchase money to remain in the property during the lifetime of the widow of Josiah Baughman, deceased, one-third of the balance in hand at confirmation of sale, and the residue in two equal annual payments without interest.

JEREMIAH BAUGHMAN,
Guardian of the minor children Josiah Baughman, dec'd.

December 4, 1863.

At the same time and place the subscriber will offer the other undivided half of said properties so as to give to the purchasers a complete title to the whole thereof.

JEREMIAH BAUGHMAN.

Public Sale

OF VALUABLE

PERSONAL PROPERTY.

The subscriber living in Colerain township, Bedford county, will sell at public sale on TUESDAY, the 15th of December, inst., the following valuable personal property, to wit:

Five head of work Horses, 5 head of Colts, 3 Milch Cows, 13 head of young Cattle, 36 head of Sheep, 8 Sheats, one Four Horse Wagon and Bed, 1 Two Horse Wagon, Sled, Sleigh, Horse Gears of all descriptions, Saddles, Bridles, Halters, Fanning Mill, Ploughs, Harrows, Grain Cradles, Mowing Scythes, and other farming utensils, Wheat, Corn, Oats and Buckwheat by the bushel, Hay and Fodder by the ton, Stoves, &c. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. of said day, when terms willbe made known.

DANIEL F. STONE.

Dec. 4, 1863.

Public Sale

OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, the undersigned will offer for sale, on the premises, in Hopewell township, on

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1863,

the real estate of Michael Fluck, dec'd., containing 146 ACRES and 22 perches, neat measure. The improvements are a good Frame Dwelling House, Bank Barn and other out-buildings. A good spring of never failing water is upon the premises. About one-half of the land is cleared and in a high state of cultivation, and is located within two miles of the rail road. Terms—one-third at confirmation of sale and the balance in two equal annual payments.

SAMUEL S. FLUKE,
Dec. 4, 1863—4t. Adm'r.

SAPONIFIER,

OR CONCENTRATED LYE

FAMILY SOAP MAKER.

WAR makes high prices; Saponifier helps to reduce them. It makes SOAP for FOUR cents a pound by using your kitchen grease.

☞CAUTION! As spurious Lyes are offered also, be careful and only buy the PATENTED article put up in IRON cans, all others being COUNTERFEITS.

Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Co.

PHILADELPHIA—No. 127 Walnut Street.
PITTSBURG—Pitt Street and Duquesne Way.
November 27, 1863—3m

Orphans' Court Sale

OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, there will be sold at public sale, on the premises, in St. Clair township, in said county, on

MONDAY, the 28th day of December, 1863,

inst., the following real estate, late the property of Henry Ickes, dec'd., to wit: A Tract of Land situate on George's creek, in St. Clair township, adjoining lands of Samuel Clark, Amos Edwards, Jacob Stuff, Alexander McGrigor and others, containing 167 acres and 70 perches, more or less, of which 50 acres of upland and 30 acres of meadow are cleared and under fence. There is also a good apple orchard on this tract. The improvements are a story and a half log and frame house, a double log barn, and other out buildings. The woodland on this tract is well covered with excellent timber.

TERMS—One-third of the purchase money to remain in the hands of the purchaser during the lifetime of the widow, the interest to be paid her semi-annually, counting from the date of confirmation of sale. One-third of the balance to be paid at the confirmation of the sale, and the residue in two equal annual payments thereafter without interest, to be secured by judgment bonds, or bonds and mortgage.

HENRY ICKES, Adm'r.

Dec. 4, 1863—4t.

$5 Reward.

Escaped from the custody of the subscriber, constable of St. Clair township, on the 25th ult., JEREMIAH MOCK, about 22 years of age, stout built, had on a black suit of clothes and white hat. The above reward will be paid for the delivery of said Mock at the office of J. B. Wright, Esq., in Pleasantville.

GEORGE S. YEAGER,
Dec. 4, 1863—3t* Constable.

STRAY STEER.

Taken up trespassing upon the premises of the subscriber, in Londonderry township, some time in August last, a red and white spotted steer, supposed to be two years old last spring, having a notch out of the under side of the right ear. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be sold according to law.

GEORGE WOLFORD.

December 4, 1863—3t*

IMPORTANT NOTICE

IN RELATION TO THE JANUARY DRAFT.

Headquarters, Provost Marshal, Sixteenth District, Pennsylvania, Chambersburg, Nov. 25, 1863.—Printed alphabetical lists of the names and residences of all persons, of both classes, enrolled as liable to military duty in this District, are being prepared as speedily as possible.

Copies will at once be forwarded to the several Enrolling Officers, at whose houses as well as at Post Offices and other public places they may be inspected.

Any person enrolled may appear before the Board of Enrollment and claim to have his name stricken off the list, if he can show to the satisfaction of the Board that he is and will not be at the time (January 5th) fixed for the next draft, liable to military duty on account of

1st Alienage.
2d Non-residence.
3d Unsuitableness of Age.
4th Manifest Permanent Physical Disability.

The time for so appearing before the Board and claiming to have names stricken off will expire with the 20th of December, next, after which day no cases will be heard.

Persons who may be cognizant of other persons liable to military duty, whose names do not appear on the lists, are requested to notify the Board of Enrollment. All persons enrolled on information thus received are entitled to avail themselves of the privilege of appearing within the time limited and claiming to have their names stricken off, the same as if they had been originally enrolled.

The Board of Enrollment will be in session daily until 20th prox., to act on such cases as may be presented.

GEO. EYSTER,
Cap. & Pro. Mar. 16th Dis. Pa.

Nov. 27, 1863.

NOTICE TO COLLECTORS.

The Collectors for 1863 in the different boroughs and townships of the county of Bedford, are required to meet the Board of Military Auditors at the house of Col. John Hafer., in the borough of Bedford, on the 1st day of January, 1864, where all legal exonerations and abatements will be made for Militia Taxes. And be it known that no exonerations will be made after the session of said Board.

LEMUEL EVANS, Pres't.
Nov. 27, 1863. Board Military Auditors.

Pension and Bounty Claims.

U. H. AKERS has received all the forms and instructions for procuring Soldiers' Pension and Bounty money. He also has a partner in Washington City to prosecute the claims speedily.

Bedford Nov. 27, 1863—tf

WANTED,

100 CORDS TANNERS' BARK, at Farquhar's CHEAP CORNER.

Clover seed, Flax seed and Timothy seed wanted at FARQUHAR'S.

Any and all kinds of Country Produce taken at FARQUHAR'S CHEAP CORNER.

Come and buy your Clothing at CHEAP CORNER, Juliana st.

Money saved by buying BOOTS and SHOES at CHEAP CORNER.

Best CLOTHS, CASSIMERES and SATINETTS at CHEAP CORNER.

Come and get a good HAT or CAP at FARQUHAR'S.

Some Beautiful PLAID SHAWLS, very cheap, at FARQUHAR'S.

Nov. 27, 1863.

PUBLIC SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

A FARM, Containing about 300 ACRES.

I will expose to public sale on the premises, in Hopewell township, Huntingdon county, on

Thursday, the 10th day of December next.

the following real estate, to wit: A Tract of Land, lying on the west side of the Raystown Branch, containing about 300 ACRES, of which about 140 acres are cleared, fenced, and in good cultivation. There are good improvements on the premises, consisting of a comfortable house, a double log barn, a stone spring house, and other out-buildings. The farm is well watered, having a spring in every field, and contains two fine ORCHARDS. A large part of the land is river bottom, and produces in abundance.

The farm will be sold altogether, or in two parts, to suit purchasers.

The location of this farm is such as to command an excellent market all seasons of the year, it being but two miles from the Broad Top Railroad, at Cove station, and five miles from Coalmont.

Terms will be made known on day of sale.

MARGARET HAMILTON.
Per DAVID HAMILTON, Agent.

Cassville, Nov. 26, 1863.

PUBLIC SALE

OF REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, the undersigned will offer at public sale, on the premises, near Hopewell, on

Saturday, December 19th, 1863,

all the following described property of James Richeson, late of Broad Top township, dec'd., to wit:

The undivided half of a tract of unimproved land, adjoining lands of Schell & Foster, the John Bunn and John Belt surveys, containing 33 ACRES, more or less.

TERMS—One-third cash, at confirmation of sale, the remainder in two equal annual payments, with interest. Sale will commence at 1 o'clock on said day.

For further particulars inquire of Joseph W. Tate, Esq., Bedford, Pa., Lemuel Evans, Esq., Coaldale, or the undersigned living near the premises.

GEORGE W. RICHESON,
Adm'r. of J. Richeson, dec'd.

November 27, 1863.

COMMISSIONERS' SALE

Of Unseated Lands in Bedford County.

Agreeably to the provisions of an act of Assembly, "Directing the mode of selling Unseated Lands, and for other purposes," passed the 13th day of March, 1815, and the supplement thereto, passed 29th March, 1824, the Commissioners of the county of Bedford hereby give notice that the subjoined list of Unseated lands purchased by the Commissioners of said county at Treasurer's sales, will be sold at the Court House in the borough of Bedford, on Tuesday, the 5th day of January, A. D. 1864, at 10 o'clock, A. M. Said sale to be continued until all are disposed of.

Acres.	*Warrantee or Owner.*	
	BEDFORD TOWNSHIP.	
383¾	Jacob Funk	67 John Keen
266	Israel Cossell	300 Andrew Mann
150	Matthew Taylor	400 John Ross
	Broad Top,	
400	James Patton	160 Josiah Dungan
400	Robert Sharp	400 Jacob Meyers
97	Abr'm Kerns	16 Wm. Figard
300	Barclay & Foster	431 Thos Montgomery
150	David Lane	396 James Razor
189	Francis Moans	449 Isaac Herr
	Colerain.	
424	William Scott	439 David Hessner
406	Christian Diehl	53 Frederick Smith
100	Jacob Mechtley	64 J. H. Shoenberger
399	John Smith	
	Cumberland Valley.	
393-112p	Geo. Davis	419-108p John Lewis
399-115p	Wm. Lewis	444—16p John Piper
354-128p	Robt Lewis	364 Steele Sample
	Hopewell.	
20	John McCumpson	12 Henry Gates
100	Martin Moans	— Ebenezer Lewis
433	John Moans	422 Bernard Moans
380	Francis Moans	428 Geo. Hawker
50	Jacob Meyers	440 John Razor
440	John Stane	400 James Todd
400	David'n Wishard	2460 Wm. Lane
——	John Montgomery	250 Isaac Barndollar
402	Samuel Herr	51 John Burgart
443	James Dilworth	400 Wm. Richards
440	Samuel Tate, sr.	325 John Razor
227	Z. Moans	250 Timothy Moans
209	Israel Moans	
	Harrison.	
150	Matthias Holler	70 Kegg & Harrier
50	Geo. W. Powell	362-50p Wm. Piper
101½	J. Garretson & A. Sheats	
	Liberty	
400	Swoope & King	448 Maria Alberti
375	Hannah Alberti	400 James Entriken
40	W. T. Daugherty	400 Edward Alberti
150	Stephen Kerr	
	Londonderry.	
198	John McHaffey	400 Rachel Elenor
453	Elizabeth Golden	442 John Sample
457	Robert Sample	
	Monroe.	
169	Henry Mills	260 James Mountain
158	Michael Heavener	176 Jacob Kissell
20	David Fletcher	164 Jacob A. Wink
185	Sansom Wink	499 John Treves
335	Jacob Martin	
	Napier.	
100	Gabriel Hull	30 Gabriel Hull
150	Thos Griffith	265 M. Riffle
439	Renry Ritter	406 John Davidson
409	John Potter	306 John Little
150	John O'Neal	
	Providence East.	
223	James Ensley	50 Abm. Buzzard
18	James Ensley	75 John Hanks
400	Jacob Zimmerman	100 Ephraim Hixon
50	T. Hixon	50 Elisha Burton
	Providence West.	
300	King's heirs	
	Providence.	
300	Well & Clevinger	300 John Harden
333	Sarah Williams	301 Lemuel Gustine
400	Isaac Cavin	429 John Carver
250	John Miller	418 Thos. DeWesse
140	Samuel Crossen	266 L. Martin
398	Thomas Cavin	102 T. Logan
402	Isaac Cavin	314 John McCartney
447	H. Alberti	
	St. Clair.	
389	William Brown	407 Robert Gordon
419½	John Lynn	406½ John Giles
	Southampton.	
409	Gust. Tomm	405 Nicholas Tomm
419	Titus Tomm	439 Jos. Cooper
439	Jas. Reed, jr.	305 Reany Breathad
434½	Corn. Cooper	503 Arthur Brown
200	James Heyden	200 Thomas Heyden
400	Wm. Brown	401½ John Kerr
439	Wm. Reed	404 Daniel Huff
339	Stephen Reed	
	Union.	
336	Adam Black	322 Michael Shimer
400	Michael Shimer	400 Stephen Clark
100	John Little	438 Alex. Irwine
407	Wm. McClane	406 A. Mann
	Woodberry Middle.	
400	P. Shoenberger	50 John Todd
100	Jacob Snively	13 Jacob Huffman
10	Adam Souder	100 Heffley's heirs
10	Martin Hysong	40 John Watt
400	Margaret Montgomery	
	Woodberry South.	
447	John Harden	474 John Chaney
440	Ignatius Harden	432 Isabella Davis
441	Wm. Piper	444 Elizabeth Piper
429	Joseph Moans	476 Alex. Moans
445	Stephen Moans	460 Samuel Moans
474	Wm. Montgomery	
	Woodberry.	
100	Henry Swoope	421 Alex. Boyd
346	Wm. Montgomery	432 Han. Montgomery

The following tracts, now in Fulton county, were purchased by the Commissioners prior to the erection of said county, and will be offered for sale at the above named time and place:

	Ayr.	
100	Daniel Metzler	2 Lots E. Wallace
	Bethel.	
442	Benj. Green	439 Jos. Reed
393	N. Scank	439¼ J. Ward
439	D. Reed	114½ Wm. Powers
439	Harry Ward	398 Adam Ward
439	Abram Ward	461 Jas. Huff
462	Peter Huff	460 Robert Reed
434	Nathan Reed	428 Wm. Thomas
439	Wm. Lee (McKee)	
	Dublin.	
440	John King	15 John Harmon
160	Ephraim Zingler	424 G. Wild
	On Sidling Hill.	
406	Andrew Logan	

The two tracts following are in Greenfield township, Blair county;

383 John Thomson 440 Jas. Graham

Given under our hands at Bedford, this 4th day of December, A. D. 1863,

P. J. SHOEMAKER,
ANDREW CRISMAN,
GEORGE ROADES,
Commissioners.

Attest—
JOHN G. FISHER, *Clerk.*

Iron City College

Hon. Wilson M'Candless,

Judge of the United States Circuit Court, President.

Corner Penn and St. Clair Sts., Pittsburg, Penn.

The Largest, Cheapest and Best.

$35 *Pays for a full Commercial Course.*

☞No extra charges for Manufacturers, Steamboat, Railroad and Bank Book-Keeping. Ministers' Sons at half price. Students enter and review at any time.

This Institution is conducted by experienced teachers and practical accountants, who prepare young men for active business at the least expense and shortest notice, for the most lucrative and responsible situations. DIPLOMAS granted for merit only. Hence the universal preference for graduates of this College, by business men.

PROF. A. COWLEY, the best Penman of the Union, who holds the largest number of 1ST PREMIUMS, and over all competitors, teaches Rapid Business Writing.

CIRCULARS containing full information sent FREE on application to the Principals.

JENKINS & SMITH,
Pittsburg, Pa.

☞Attend where the Sons and Clerks of Bankers and Business Men graduate.

November 6, 1863.

Stray Cattle.

Came to the premises of the subscriber, in Union township, some time in August, a brindle muley steer, with a white spot on his forehead, and white hind legs to the knees. Also, about the first of September, a red and white spotted steer, with a white head and notch cut out under the left ear. Also; at the same time, a red and white spotted muley heifer, with a bit of the right ear off and two notches cut out under same ear. Each supposed to have been one year old last spring. The owner, or owners are requested to come, prove property, pay charges and take them away, or they will be disposed of according to law.

CHARLES ICKES.

Union tp., Nov. 20, 1863—3t.

STRAY STEER.

Came trespassing on the premises of the subscriber residing in Napier township, about the first of October last, a red steer, with a few small white spots, and having a "half moon" cut out of the left ear. The owner will please prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be disposed of according to law.

GEORGE W. BOWSER.

Nov. 20, 1863—3t.*

STRAY STEER.

Came trespassing on the premises of the undersigned, residing in Juniata township, about the last of September, a red and white spotted steer, two years old, with broad horns. The owner is requested to prove his property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be disposed of according to law.

ALVY BOYLAN.

November 20, 1863—3t

WAINWRIGHT & CO.,

Wholesale Grocers

AND

TEA DEALERS,

N. E. Corner Second and Arch Streets,

PHILADELPHIA.

November 13, 1863—1y

APPEALS.

Notice is hereby given that appeals from the assessment for 1864, will be held at the Commissioners' Office, in Bedford, for the different districts of the county, as follows:

For Snake Spring, Schellsburg, Harrison and Bedford Township, on Monday December 14.

For Middle Woodberry, Union, Broad Top and Hopewell, on Tuesday, December 15.

For Liberty, Londonderry, Cumberland Valley, Southampton and Bedford Borough, on Wednesday December 16.

For St. Clair, South Woodberry, Napier and Colerain, on Thursday December 17.

For Monroe, Providence E., Providence W., Juniata and Bloody Run, on Friday December 18.

P. J. SHOEMAKER,
ANDREW CRISMAN,
GEORGE ROADES,
Commissioners.

Attest—
JOHN G. FISHER, *Clerk.*

French all Wool Shirting Flannels, Cassimeres, and all Wool Overshirts for sale at

Nov. 20. CRAMER & CO'S.

CLOTHING.

Go to Cramer & Co's. and look at their immense supply of CLOTHING, before you purchase.

November 20.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned appointed by the Orphans' Court of Bedford county to report a distribution of the money in the hands of John Cessna, Esq., administrator of the estate of William Keeffe, dec'd., who was administrator of Phebe Keeffe, dec'd., amongst creditors and heirs, will attend to the duties of his appointment on Tuesday, the 8th day of December, instant, at 10 o'clock, A. M. of said day, at his office in Bedford, when and where all parties interested can attend.

JOHN P. REED, *Auditor.*

November 20, 1863.

Public Sale

OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of the last will and testament of Leonard Nycum, late of Monroe township, Bedford county, deceased, and an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, the undersigned, surviving executor in said will named, and trustee appointed by the Court aforesaid, will sell at public sale, on the premises, on

Monday, 21st day of December,

next, all the following described real estate of said deceased, to wit:

One Tract of Land,

containing 203 acres and 139 perches and allowance, situate in Monroe township, Bedford county, adjoining lands of John Fletcher's heirs, Henry Steckman's heirs, Joseph Barkman's heirs and others, having thereon erected a Log Dwelling House, Barn and other out-buildings; there is, also, an apple orchard, and a never failing spring of excellent water on the premises. A large portion of this land is cleared and under fence, part good meadow, and the balance well covered with good timber, being the "Mansion Property" of said deceased.

ALSO—*ANOTHER TRACT OF LAND,* adjoining the above, containing 192 acres, 92 perches and allowance, about 70 acres cleared and under fence, part meadow, balance well timbered, having thereon erected a Dwelling House, Barn, Stable and other out-buildings; there is, also, an apple orchard and good spring of water on the premises.

ALSO—*ONE OTHER TRACT,* adjoining the above, containing 196 acres and 16 perches, being a tract of land surveyed on warrant to Leonard Nycum, dec'd., and patented to him 24th March, 1824, about 30 acres cleared and under fence and the balance well timbered. There is, also, plenty of good water on the premises.

The whole of the above described land is patented and title indisputable.

TERMS—One-third in hand, at confirmation of sale, and balance in three equal annual payments, with interest from 1st April, 1864, at which time deeds are to be made and possession of the properties given. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock, A. M.

JOHN NYCUM,
Nov. 27, 1863—4t Surviving Ex'r.

PUBLIC SALE

OF

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, the undersigned administrator of the estate of William Sparks, late of West Providence township, Bedford county, deceased, will sell at public outcry, upon the premises, on

Monday, December 28th, 1863,

all the following described real estate of said deceased, to wit:

One Tract of Land,

containing 156 acres and 70 perches, net measure, with a good Dwelling House, Double Log Barn and other out-buildings thereon erected; also, a fine apple orchard on the premises, being the Mansion property of said deceased.

ALSO—ONE OTHER TRACT,

adjoining the above, containing 110 acres and 156 perches, net measure, and having a Log Dwelling House, Stable and other out-buildings thereon erected.

ALSO—ONE OTHER TRACT,

adjoining the above, containing 15 acres and 13 perches, net measure, with a good Tenant House, Double Frame Barn and other out-buildings thereon erected—there is also a good apple orchard of choice fruit upon the premises.

The above properties are all well watered, are in a good state of cultivation, and favorably located within a short distance of the Rail Road at Bloody Run. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock, A. M. of said day.

Terms made known on day of sale.

G. W. HOUSHOLDER,
Nov. 27, 1863. Administrator.

MEDICAL ASSISTANCE.

THE GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

THE GREAT EXTERNAL AND INTERNAL REMEDY.

STOPS THE MOST EXCRUCIATING PAINS IN A FEW MINUTES,

AND

RAPIDLY CURES THE PATIENT.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

Proves its superiority to all other Medicines at once.

ITS FIRST INDICATION

Is to relieve the sufferer of PAIN, no matter from what cause it may originate, or where it may be seated.

If in the Head, Face, or Throat;
If in the Back, Spine, or Shoulder;
If in the Arms, Breast, or Side;
If in the Joints, Limbs, or Muscles;
If in the Nerves, Teeth, or Ears;

Or in any other part of the body, its application to the part or parts where the pain exists will afford immediate relief.

IF SEIZED WITH PAIN

In the Stomach, Bowels, or Kidneys;
In the Bladder, Spleen, or Liver;
In the Teeth, Ears, or Throat;
In the Brain or Nervous System;

One teaspoonful of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF to a wineglass of water will, in a few minutes, restore the patient to ease and comfort.

If Lame, Crippled, or Bed-ridden;
If Palsied, Scalded, or Burned;
If Bruised, Wounded, or Cut;
If Strained, Injured, or Disabled;
If Sun Stroke, or seized with Fits;
If Weak in the Spine or Back;

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

should be applied to the part or parts afflicted. It instantly relieves the patient from pain, and quickly heals, soothes, and strengthens the disabled parts. In all cases of Bites of Rabid Dogs, Reptiles, Stings of Poisonous Insects, the application of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF to the wound will prevent inflammation and mortification.

Persons exposed to the Malaria of Ague, or if seized with Chills and Fever, will find a positive Antidote and Cure in Radway's Ready Relief. Let two teaspoonsful of the Ready Relief, in a wine-glass of water, be taken on getting out of bed in the morning, and however exposed to malaria you will escape.

WHEN SEIZED WITH

CHOLERA, or Diarrhœa, or Flux;
Dysentery, Cramps, and Spasms;
Bilious Cholic, or Gastritis;
Scarlet, Typhoid, or other Fevers;
Influenza, Coughs, or Colds;
Inflammation of the Stomach or Bowels;

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

SHOULD BE TAKEN INTERNALLY.

One dose will stop the pain; its continued use will, in a few hours, cure the patient.

HOW IT CURES.

The secondary indication of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF is to cure the patient of the disease or malady that occasions the pain; this it accomplishes rapidly and radically. *So swift* is the patient transformed from pain, misery, weakness, and decrepitude, to the delightful enjoyment of health and strength, that patients frequently ascribe its talismanic power to the supernatural influence of enchantment.

RHEUMATISM, LUMBAGO, GOUT, NEURALGIA, TOOTH ACHE, CROUP, INFLUENZA, SORE THROAT, QUINZY, DIPTHERIA, BRONCHITIS, STIFF JOINTS, ENLARGED TENDONS, HEAD ACHE, (Sick or Nervous,) ASTHMA, or HARD BREATHING.

It is truly marvellous how quick RADWAY'S READY RELIEF cures the sufferers of these maladies. The poor, crippled, and pain-stricken Rheumatic has not to wait days before a change takes place, but in a few minutes derives ease and comfort.

CHRONIC RHEUMATISM CURED.

Twenty Years of Sleepless Nights.

Wm. Sydney Myers, Esq., of Havana, Cuba, the correspondent of the London Times, suffered with Acute and Chronic Rheumatism for twenty-five years, and for twenty years he had not enjoyed one whole night's calm rest. He applied RADWAY'S READY RELIEF—it immediately gave him ease and secured him the first calm and undisturbed sleep during the twenty years. The continued use of the READY RELIEF cured him.

PREVENTION BETTER THAN CURE.

THERE IS NO OCCASION FOR SICKNESS.

When you first feel pain, then take a teaspoonful of the READY RELIEF, in water; or apply it to the parts where you feel the discomfort.

ALL MALIGNANT DISEASES

first give warning of their presence, and if met promptly before they become securely intrenched within the system, will be readily expelled.

SIGNS OF SICKNESS.

Headache, Pains in the Limbs—in the Stomach, Bowels, and Kidneys—Cold Chills, and Hot Flushes, Coated Tongue, Burning Skin, Nausea, Shivering, Dullness, Loss of Appetite, Restlessness, Giddiness, &c., &c., are premonitory symptoms of Malignant Diseases. One dose of the READY RELIEF is sufficient to break up and expel diseased action, and restore the patient to health.

SOLDIERS.

Every soldier should carry with him a supply of Radway's Ready Relief. It supplies the place of all other medicines; and as a beverage, a teaspoonful of the Relief, to a wine-glass of water, is a nicer, pleasanter stimulant than brandy, whisky, or bitters.

SICKNESS PREVENTED IN THE 8TH MAINE REGT.

Eighth Maine regiment, Serg't C. P. Lord, writes that Radway's Ready Relief saved the regiment from death while quartered at Tybee Island, S. C., when working in the swamps, erecting fortifications. Every man seized with Typhoid and other Fevers, Fever and Ague, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Rheumatism, was cured by the use of the Ready Relief.

CAUTION.

In all cases ask for Radway's Ready Relief. Take no other. See that the signature of Radway & Co. is on the outside label of each bottle. Every agent is supplied with a new and fresh stock. Price 25 cents per bottle. Sold by Druggists, Merchants and country Store-keepers.

RADWAY & CO.,
55 Maiden Lane, New York.

Sold by Druggists.

Oct. 9th 1863.—1y

LADIES,

At Cramer's you will find a large assortment of *LADIES' DRESS GOODS,* suitable for fall and winter. Nov. 20.

ENTIRELY VEGETABLE

NO ALCOHOLIC PREPARATION

A PURE TONIC MEDICINE.

DR. HOOFLAND'S

CELEBRATED

German Bitters,

PREPARED BY

Dr. C. M. JACKSON, Phil'a., Pa.

WILL EFFECTUALLY CURE

LIVER COMPLAINT DYSPEPSIA JAUNDICE

Chronic or nervous debility, diseases of the kidneys, and all diseases arising from a disordered Liver or Stomach,

such as Constipation, Inward Piles, Fulness, or blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for food, fulness or weight in the Stomach, sour Eructations, sinking or fluttering at the pit of the Stomach, swimming of the head hurried and difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, choking or suffocating sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of vision, dots or webs before the sight, Fever and dull pain in the head, deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, pain in the side, back, chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits.

And will positively prevent YELLOW FEVER, BILLIOUS FEVER, &c.

THEY CONTAIN

NO ALCOHOL, OR BAD WHISKEY!

They will cure the above diseases in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred.

Induced by the extensive sale and universal popularity of Hoofland's German Bitters, (purely vegetable) hosts of ignorant Quacks and unscrupulous adventurers, have opened upon suffering humanity the flood gates of Nostrums in the shape of poor whiskey, vilely compounded with injurious drugs, and christened Tonics, Stomachics and Bitters.

Beware of the innumerable array of Alcoholic preparations in plethoric bottles, and big bellied kegs under the modest appellation of Bitters; which, instead of curing, only aggravate disease, and leave the disappointed sufferer in despair.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,

Are not a new and untried article, but have stood the test of fifteen years trial by the American public; and their reputation and sale are not rivaled by any similar preparation.

The proprietors have thousands of letters from the most eminent

CLERGYMEN
LAWYERS,
PHYSICIANS,
AND
CITIZENS,

Testifying, of their own personal knowledge, to the beneficial effects and medical virtues of these Bitters.

Do you want something to strengthen you?
Do you want a good appetite?
Do you want to build up your constitution?
Do you want to feel well?
Do you want to get rid of nervousness?
Do you want energy?
Do you want to sleep well?
Do you want a brisk and vigorous feeling?

If you do, use HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.

From J. Newton Brown, D. D., Editor of the Encyclopedia of Religious Knowledge.

Although not disposed to favor or recommend Patent medicines in general, through distrust of their ingredients and effects, I yet know of no sufficient reason why a man may not testify to the benefit he believes himself to have received from any simple preparation, in the hope that he may thus contribute to the benefit of others.

I do this the more readily in regard to Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, of this city, because I was prejudiced against them for many years, under the impression that they were chiefly an alcoholic mixture. I am indebted to my friend Robert Shoemaker, Esq., for the removal of this prejudice by proper tests, and for encouragement to try them, when suffering from great and long continued debility. The use of three bottles of these Bitters, at the beginning of the present year, was followed by evident relief and restoration to a degree of bodily and mental vigor which I had not felt for six months before, and had almost despaired of regaining. I therefore thank God and my friend for directing me to the use of them.

J. NEWTON BROWN.

Philadelphia, June 23, 1861.

From the Rev. JOSEPH H. KENNARD, Pastor of the Tenth Baptist Church.

DR. JACKSON—DEAR SIR:—I have been frequently requested to connect my name with commendations of different kinds of medicines, but regarding the practice as out of my appropriate sphere, I have in all cases declined; but with a clear proof in various instances, and particularly in my own family, of the usefulness of Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, I depart for once from my usual course, to express my full conviction that, for general debility of the system, and especially for Liver Complaint, it is a safe and valuable preparation. In some cases it may fail, but usually I doubt not it will be very beneficial to those who suffer from the above causes.

Yours, very respectfully,

J. H. KENNARD.

Eighth, below Coates st., Phil., Dec. 24.

From the wife of ALDERMAN WUNDER, Germantown.

Germantown, June 1, 1861.

DR. C. M. JACKSON—SIR:—It gave me pleasure two years ago, to give you a certificate, testifying what the German Bitters had done for me. I am now perfectly cured of all those diseases your medicine professes to cure, viz:—Dyspepsia, Chronic and Nervous debility, diseases of the Kidneys, &c. The powerful influence it exerts upon Nervous prostration is surprising. I have been consulted frequently in reference to your Bitters, and without hesitation, have recommended it for the above complaints, and in every instance it has effectually cured. Your medicine has a great reputation in Germantown and is now sold in every Drug store, and in most of the Grocery stores here. If any one should question what I say, let them come to Germantown, and I will prove to their satisfaction, that the Bitters have cured in this vicinity more than twenty cases of the above disease. Respectfully,

HANNAH WUNDER.

Main st., above Rittenhouse, Germantown, Pa.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEIT.

See that the signature of "C. M. JACKSON." on the WRAPPER of each bottle.

Principal Office and Manufactory,
No. 631, Arch Street.

JONES & EVANS,

[Successors to C. M. JACKSON & Co.,] PROPRIETORS

For sale by the Druggists in Bedford.
George B. Amick, St. Clairsville.
J. M. Barndollar & Son, Bloody Run.
John S. Schell, Schellsburg.
G. R. Barndollar, Woodberry.

June 13, 1860—1y.

260687

Hartley's Column.

The great Eureka Hay, Straw and Fodder Cutter and Crusher, can now be obtained from Wm. Hartley, agent for Bedford and adjoining counties. This cutter now stands UNEQUALLED. Three sizes are made, and the largest size will cut and crush as fast as three men can feed it. Hay is scarce and will be high in price. Sensible farmers will save their hay and feed cut corn fodder to both horses and cattle. Try one of these cutters, farmers, and you will not regret it. All machines warranted.

Hartley is also agent for the celebrated

"Key-Stone Cider-Mill."

Which is the BEST AND EASIEST RUNNING MILL now made.

Hardware in all its variety can be had at the

Mammoth Store

OF

William Hartley,

at low rates, as the greater part of his immense stock was purchased at the OLD PRICES

Hartley is sole agent in Bedford county, for the sale of the celebrated

CHAMBERSBURG COOK STOVE,

which is the *heaviest and best planned* Cook Stove ever sold in this county, as all must admit who *examine* it—call and see it.

HOUSEHOLD HARDWARE AND IRON

COOKING UTENSILS, POTS, WAFFLE IRONS, SKILLETS, GRIDDLES, GRIDIRONS, &C., IN

GREAT QUANTITY.

Iron and Nails,

By the pound or ton.

POCKET AND TABLE CUTLERY,

BUILDING MATERIAL, LOCKS, HINGES,

GLASS, PUTTY, PAINTS & OILS.

BRUSHES, of all kinds, at OLD PRICES.

PLANES, CHISELS, BRACES AND BITS.

WOODEN WARE.

SPAIN'S ATMOSPHERIC CHURNS,

Wash Boards, Buckets, Brooms, Baskets, Shoemakers' and Saddlers' Tools and Findings

of all kinds.

MOROCCO AND CALF SKINS.

Carriage Springs, Axles, Steel, Felloes, Bows, Enameled Muslin—Forks, Rakes, Scythe Snaths, Grind Stones, Grain Cradles, Shovels, Spades, Mill Saws, Meat Saws and Hand Saws.

A NEW ARTICLE OF COAL OIL,

the cheapest in town, as it does not burn away fast

TRY IT. The new Philadelphia INDIA RUBBER OIL PASTE.

BOOT AND SHOE BLACKING.

the best article of the kind made. Try a box.

COAL OIL LAMPS,

BLOODY RUN CASTINGS,

FRESH PHILADELPHIA GARDEN SEEDS

Warranted Genuine and Good.

Hartley is also agent for the unequaled

GUM ROLLER, GUM SPRING

Grain Drill;

This is now too well known to need commendation.

Hartley WARRANTS every machine sold to come up to the REPRESENTATION. He has sold to hundreds—and has had NO LAW SUITS. He is agent for the very best Farm Machinery and Cook Stoves the genius of man has yet produced. Any person wanting a Reaper, Mower, Cook Stove, Grain Drill, or Farm Implement of ANY DESCRIPTION will find it to their interest to buy from HARTLEY, both as to quality of goods and price.

Bedford, March 13, 1863.

FOR SALE.

The undersigned offer at private sale the whole of the

CORNELIUS DEVORE REAL ESTATE,

Containing in all 500 acres of

LIMESTONE LAND,

in a high state of cultivation. There are about 300 acres of this land cleared and under good fence.—The improvements are

A Large Brick Dwelling House, Large Bank Barn, Threshing Machine Shed, Clover House, Two Granaries, Two Tenant Houses, Two Blacksmith Shops, and other Out Buildings,

One large Orchard of CHOICE FRUIT.

There are TWO SPRINGS, a WELL of never-failing water and a large CISTERN upon the premises.

This property lies in the Wills Creek Valley, near the terminus of the Connellsville Railroad, twelve miles from Cumberland, Md., and is one of the most desirable properties for investment in the country. It will be sold on terms of one-third on delivery of possession and the balance in two equal annual payments. It is near to the coal mines, making fuel a matter of little moment.

ADDRESS Jacob C. Devore, at Buffalo Mills, Bedford county, Pa., John C. Vickroy, Cumberland Valley, Bedford county, Pa., or James C. Devore, Cumberland, Md., who are the executors of Cornelius Devore, dec'd.

August 7, 1863.

Just Received A fall Supply of Groceries.

J. M. SHOEMAKER'S.

August 14 the 1863

BEAUTIFUL SUN UMBRELLAS

Just opened at CRAMER'S.

May 29, 1863.

Estate of William H. Strong, dec'd.

Letters of Administration having been granted, by the Register of Bedford county, to the undersigned, upon the estate of William H. Strong, late of Colerain township, deceased, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are hereby notified and requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

FREDERICK G. PRICE, Adm'r.

October 30, 1863.—6t.

And Still They Come.

MORE NEW GOODS, Just received at

Sept. 18. J. M. SHOEMAKER'S.

UNION HOTEL.

WEST PITT ST., BEDFORD, PA.

V. STECKMAN, Proprietor.

This excellent hotel is now prepared to accommodate the public in the best manner and on the most liberal terms. A splendid

LIVERY STABLE

is attached to this hotel. [May 9, 1862.

FOR SALE

OR

TRADE!

Eighty acres of limestone land, on the Hollidaysburg pike, 2½ miles from Bedford—a part of the Wm. Smith lands—about 12 acres well timbered and balance under fence and in a high state of cultivation. To this is now added 20 acres, with a large apple orchard which yielded this year 38 barrels of cider and a large quantity of apples besides. This 20 acres lie next to the turnpike and make the whole a neat farm of 100 acres.

ALSO—A tract of land in Union township, containing 225 acres, 72 acres cleared, with a farm house, tenant house, double log barn and new Saw Mill thereon erected. Also, an apple orchard thereon—known as the "Snyder" or "Koons" property.

A Farm in Bedford township, owned by John H Rush, about four miles from Bedford, containing 180 acres, about 80 acres cleared, with log house, log barn and other out-buildings thereon erected; also, an apple orchard thereon.

A new two storied Brick House and lot of ground in the borough of Bedford, formerly owned by William Spidel, situate on West Pitt Street.

60 acres of land—10 cleared and under fence with a log house thereon erected, adjoining George Troutman, George May and others, partly in Juniatta and partly in Londonderry Township.

ALSO—166 acres near Stoverstown within ½ mile of Broad Top Railroad—about 100 acres cleared, with a two story dwelling house—new bank barn, stable, &c., thereon erected; also, two apple orchards thereon, of choice fruit. The soil is a rich loam, and capable of producing every variety of crops of this climate.

ALSO—160 acres best quality of prairie—near the Mississippi river, close to the county seat of Harrison county, Iowa.

ALSO—Two 160 acre tracts, adjoining Elkhorne city, in the richest valley of the west the Platte Valley—about 20 miles west of Omaha city, and close to the great national or government road leading west in Nebraska Territory.

ALSO—160 acres, two miles above Omaha city, on the great bend of the Missouri. This tract is well timbered and very desirable. All of these lands were located after a personal inspection and careful examination of the ground, and can be well relied upon for future wealth. Maps showing the precise location are in my possession.

ALSO—Three desirable lots in Omaha City, Nebraska Territory.

ALSO—A lot of ground in the city of Dacotah, Nebraska Territory.

The above real estate will be sold at such prices as to insure safe and profitable investments.

Notes or obligations of any kind, that are good, will be taken in exchange—particularly good bank notes.

May 8, 1863. O. E. SHANNON.

TREMENDOUS EXCITEMENT!

LADIES, REJOICE!

Your Wants once more Supplied.

Mrs. E. V. MOWRY

has just returned from the city of Philadelphia with a very large and fashionable selection of fall and winter

MILLINERY GOODS,

selected with the greatest care at the largest and most fashionable wholesale houses on Chestnut St.

BONNETS, of all kinds and varieties, of the latest style, trimmed and untrimmed. Ready made Silk Velvet and BLACK CRAPE BONNETS.

FELT HATS, of the latest style.

RIBBONS, ROUCHES and FLOWERS in abundance.

Also—Ladies' dress CAPS, CORSETS, BALMORAL SKIRTS, ZEPHYRS, SHETLAND WOOL BRAIDS, &c., &c., &c. All of which will be sold at the most reasonable profits for Cash, which terms she will strictly adhere to. Nov. 6—4t.

---

100 SACKS GROUND ALUM SALT,

Just received at J. M. SHOEMAKER'S.

October 30, 1863.

CRAMER & CO.

Have just opened a very large stock of

Fall and Winter Goods.

Buyers are respectfully invited to call and see them.

October 30, 1863.

CASH.

Wanted, Cloverseed, Flaxseed, and Country Produce, for which we will pay the highest price in CASH. A. B. CRAMER & CO.

October 16, 1863—tf

FLOOR OIL CLOTHS.

Twenty pieces—all widths, for sale at

Nov. 20. CRAMER & CO'S.

★★★

DR. SWEET'S

INFALLIBLE

LINIMENT

THE

GREAT REMEDY

FOR RHEUMATISM, GOUT, NEURALGIA, LUMBAGO, STIFF NECK AND JOINTS, SPRAINS, BRUISES, CUTS AND WOUNDS, PILES, HEADACHE, AND ALL RHEUMATIC AND NERVOUS DISORDERS.

For all of which it is a speedy and certain remedy, and never fails. This Liniment is prepared from the recipe of Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut, the famous bone setter, and has been used in his practice for more than twenty years with the most astonishing success.

AS AN ALLEVIATOR OF PAIN, it is unrivaled by any preparation before the public, of which the most skeptical may be convinced by a single trial.

This Liniment will cure rapidly and radically, Rheumatic Disorders of every kind, and in thousands of cases where it has been used it has never been known to fail.

FOR NEURALGIA, it will afford immediate relief in every case, however distressing.

It will relieve the worst cases of HEADACHE in three minutes and is warranted to do it.

TOOTHACHE also will it cure instantly.

FOR NERVOUS DEBILITY AND GENERAL LASSITUDE arising from imprudence or excess, this Liniment is a most happy and unfailing remedy. Acting directly upon the nervous tissues it strengthens and revivifies the system, and restores it to elasticity and vigor.

FOR PILES.—As an external remedy, we claim that it is the *best* known, and we challenge the world to produce an equal. Every victim of this distressing complaint should give it a trial, for it will not fail to afford immediate relief, and in a majority of cases will effect a radical cure.

QUINSY AND SORE THROAT are sometimes extremely malignant and dangerous, but a timely application of this Liniment will never fail to cure.

SPRAINS are sometimes very obstinate, and enlargement of the joints is liable to occur if neglected. The worst case may be conquered by this Liniment in two or three days.

BRUISES, CUTS, WOUNDS, SORES, ULCERS, BURNS AND SCALDS, yield readily to the wonderful healing properties of DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT, when used according to directions. Also, *CHILBLAINS, FROSTED FEET, AND INSECT BITES AND STINGS.*

Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut,

the Great Natural Bone Setter.

Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut,

is known all over the United States.

Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut,

Is the author of "Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment."

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT Cures Rheumatism and never fails.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT Is a certain remedy for Neuralgia.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT Cures Burns and Scalds immediately.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT Is the best known remedy for Sprains and Bruises.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT Cures Headache immediately and was never known to fail.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT Affords immediate relief for Piles, and seldom fails to cure.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT Cures Toothache in one minute.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT Cures Cuts and Wounds immediately and leave no scar.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT Is the best remedy for Sores in the known world.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT Has been used by more than a million people, and all praise it.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT Taken internally cures Colic, Cholera Morbus and Cho.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT Is truly a "friend in need," and every family should have it at hand.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT Is for sale by all Druggists. Price 25 and 50 cents.

A FRIEND IN NEED. TRY IT.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT, as an external remedy, is without a rival, and will alleviate pain more speedily than any other preparation. For all Rheumatic and Nervous disorders it is truly infallible, and as a curative for Sores, Wounds, Sprains, Bruises, &c., its soothing, healing and powerful strengthening properties, excite the just wonder and astonishment of all who have ever given it a trial. Over one thousand certificates of remarkable cures, performed by it within the last two years attest the fact.

To Horse Owners!

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT FOR HORSES is unrivaled by any, and in all cases of lameness, arising from Sprains, Bruises or Wrenching, its effect is magical and certain. Harness or Saddle Galls, Scratches, Mange, &c., it will also cure speedily. Spavin and Ringbone may be easily prevented and cured in their incipient stages, but confirmed cases are beyond the possibility of a *radical cure.* No case of the kind, however, is so desperate or hopeless but it may be alleviated by this Liniment, and its faithful application will always remove the Lameness, and enable the horse to travel with comparative ease.

Every Horse Owner

should have this remedy at hand, for its timely use at the first appearance of Lameness will effectually prevent those formidable diseases, to which all horses are liable, and which render so many otherwise valuable horses nearly worthless.

DR. SWEET'S

Infallible Liniment,

IS THE

SOLDIER'S FRIEND,

And thousands have found it tru'y

A Friend in Need.

CAUTION.

To avoid imposition, observe the Signature and Likeness of Dr. Stephen Sweet on every label, and also "Stephen Sweet's Infallible Liniment" blown in the glass of each bottle, without which none are genuine.

RICHARDSON & CO.

Sole Proprietors, Norwich, Ct.

MORGAN & ALLEN, General Agents,

46 Cliff Street, New York.

December 5, 1862.—1y

Economy is Wealth!

CURE YOUR COUGH FOR 13 CTS.

THE BEST and CHEAPEST Household REMEDY in the World.

Madame ZADOC PORTER'S

GREAT COUGH REMEDY.

Madame ZADOC PORTER'S Curative Balsam is warranted if used according to the directions, to cure in all cases Coughs Colds, Whooping Cough, Asthma, and all affections of the throat and Lungs.

Madame Zadoc Porter's Balsam is prepared with all the requisite care and skill, from a combination of the best remedies the vegetable kingdom affords, its remedial qualities are based on its power to assist the healthy and vigorous circulation of the blood, thro' the Lungs. It is not a violent remeby, but emolient warming, searching and effective; can be taken by the oldest person or the youngest child.

Madame Zadoc Porter's Balsam has been in use by the public for 18 years, and has acquired its present sale simply by being recommended by those who have used it to their afflicted friends and others.

MOST IMPORTANT.—Madame Zadoc Porter's Curative Balsam is sold at a price which brings it in the reach of every one to keep it convenient for use of a single bottle will prove to be worth 100 times its cost.

NOTICE.—SAVE YOUR MONEY!—Do not be persuaded to purchase articles at 4s. to $1 which do not contain the virtues of a 13 cent bottle of Madame Porters Curative Balsam, the cost of manufacturing which is as great as that of almost anyother medicine and the very low price at which it is sold, makes the profit to the seller apparently small, and unprincipled dealers will sometimes recommend other medicines on which their profits are larger, unless the customer insist upon having Madame Porter's and no other. Ask for Madame Porter's Curative Balsam, price 13 cents, and in large bottles at 25cents, and take no other. If you cannot get it at one store you can at another.

☞Sold by all Druggists and Storekeepers at 13 cts., and in larger bottles at 25 cts.

HALL & RUCKEL, Proprietors,

NEW YORK.

January, 23, 1863,—1y.

RICHARD LEO.

MANUFACTURER OF

CABINET-WARE, CHAIRS, &C.,

BEDFORD, PA.

The undersigned being engaged in the Cabinet-making business, will make to order and keep on hand every thing in his line of manufacture.

BUREAUS, DRESSING STANDS, PARLOR AND EXTENSION TABLES, CHAIRS, BEDSTEADS, WASH-STANDS, &C., &C.

will be furnished at all prices, and to suit every taste. COFFINS will also be made to order.

☞Prompt attention paid to all orders for work.

☞Shop one door east of the residence of J. M. Russell, Esq., South side of the Public Square.

RICHARD LEO.

July 10, 1863.—tf

REBELLION AGAINST HIGH PRICES!

Revolution in Bedford!

E. M. FISHER

and "LITTLE JOHN C.," have just opened a new *FANCY AND DRY GOODS STORE,* at the stand formerly occupied by Samuel Brown, immediately opposite the Washington Hotel, where they keep a full assortment of

MUSLINS, CALICOES, GINGHAMS, &C., and pay especial attention to the sale of NEEDLEWORK, LADIES' COLLARS, CUFFS AND UNDER SLEEVES, LINEN AND SILK POCKET HANDKERCHIEFS, LADIES' HOSE, MITTS AND GLOVES GENTLEMEN'S HOSE, WHITE GOODS, SPOOL THREAD, LADIES' HEAD DRESSES AND VEILS, FANCY SOAPS, HOOP SKIRTS, JEWELRY, SHIRT FRONTS, &C., &C., ALL OF WHICH WILL BE SOLD VERY LOW FOR CASH.

The public are respectfully invited to call and see our stock before buying elsewhere.

E. M. FISHER & L. J. C.

Bedford, May 8, 1863.

Terrible Disclosures---Secrets for the Million.

A most valuable and wonderful publication. A work of 400 pages, and 30 colored engravings. Dr. HUNTER'S VADE MECUM, an original and popular treatise on Man and Woman, their Physiology, Functions, and Sexual disorders of every kind, with Never-Failing Remedies for their speedy cure. The practice of DR. HUNTER has long been, and still is, unbounded, but at the earnest solicitation of numerous persons, he has been induced to extend his medical usefulness through the medium of his "VADE MECUM." It is a volume that should be in the hands of every family in the land, as a preventive of secret vices, or as a guide for the alleviation of one of the most awful and destructive scourges ever visited mankind. One copy, securely enveloped, will be forwarded free of postage to any part of the United States for 50 cents in P. O. stamps, or three copies for $1. Address, post paid, DR. HUNTER. No. 3 Division Street, New York.

June 5, 1863—1yw

One Thousand

Yards of Venitian and all Wool Carpeting, Matting, Floor Cloth and Stair Linen, just received. Cheap for Cash or Wool. A. B. CRAMER & CO.

May 29, 1863.

Pension & Bounty Claims.

Cessna & Shannon have received all the forms and instructions for procuring Soldiers Pensions & Bounty money. The earlier application is made the sooner claims will be attended to at Washington.

CESSNA & SHANNON.

January 2, 1863,—tf. Bedford Pa,

GENTLEMEN,

Please call and see our Cloths and Cassimeres. Fifty pieces just opened. A. B. CRAMER & CO.

May 29, 1863.

TO BUY CHEAP,

Call at CRAMER & CO'S

OLD STORE. May 29.

HATS

To suit all tastes, just received at CRAMER'S.

May 29, 1863.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT!

SADDLES, BRIDLES AND HARNESS!

The undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Bloody Run and vicinity, that he has just opened out a new shop for the manufacture of Saddles, Bridles, Harness and everything usually in the saddlery line of business. His work will be warranted as good as the best and as cheap as the cheapest. Having been employed, for some time, in some of the best manufactories in Pittsburg, he flatters himself that he is able to give entire satisfaction to all who may become his customers.—The public are invited to give him a call. Shop next door to the store of Captain Wm. States.

W. L. LENTZ.

Bloody Run, June 12, 1863.

KIMMELL HOUSE,

ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN,

C STREET, BETWEEN 4½ AND 6TH STREETS,

Near the National Hotel, and two squares from the Railroad Depot,

WASHINGTON, D.C.

Fine Parlors for the Accommodation of Ladies

Room and Board per day	$2 00
Room and Board per week	10 00
Rooms, alone, per day	1 00
Meals, each,	50
Meals, per week, alone,	5 00
Lodging, if the room is vacated by 7 a. m.	50

The KIMMELL HOUSE is newly and elegantly furnished, and in every respect a first class Hotel. I invite the public to call and examine.

A. F. KIMMELL, Proprietor.

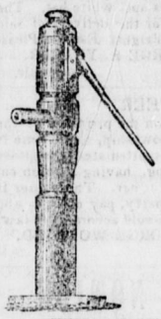
The best Livery Stable in the City, Attached.

GENERAL STAGE OFFICE.

The following Stages run from the Kimmell House daily: To Leonardtown, St. Mary's Co., Md, via Jurrattsville, T. B. Beantown, Byrontown, Hewesville, Charlotte Hall, Chaptico, and Leonardtown. Also a tri-weekly line to Port Tobacco, leaves the Kimmell House every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at ½ past 7 a. m., via Piscataway, Duffield, to Port Tobacco.

A. F. KIMMELL, Agent.

January 16, 1863.



PUMPS!!!

I am engaged in selling the Erie Pump—certainly the only pump well adapted to this climate.

Persons in need of a good pump will do well to give me a call.

☞Orders from all parts of the county will be attended to with promptness.

ADDRESS:

WM. C. SNIVELY,

Schellsburg.

Aug. 1, 1862.—3m

NEW GOODS!

The subscribers have just received a new supply of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

which in addition to their previous stack, renders the present assortment complete.

NOTWITHSTANDING THE GREAT ADVANCE IN GOODS THEY STILL HAVE SOME BARGAINS TO OFFER, AND RESPECTFULLY ASK BUYERS

TO CALL AND EXAMINE

BEFORE PURCHASING.

A. B. CRAMER & CO

March 20, 1863.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

T. R. GETTYS has just returned from the East, where he has availed himself of all the recent improvements in the Photographic art, and is now prepared to furnish Pictures of every style and as perfect as can be had at any of the city establishments. His Photographs, especially his "*Card De Visites,*" cannot be excelled, in proof of which he only asks his friends and the public generally to call and see for themselves.

He has brought with him a splendid stock of

ROSEWOOD, EBONY AND GILT FRAMES,

of all sizes, ranging in price from

50 Cents to 5 Dollars.

Also a variety of frames for card pictures, as low as 20 CENTS each.

Also a variety of BEAUTIFUL PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS, varying in price from

75 Cents to 9 Dollars,

and holding from 12 to 100 PICTURES.

These FRAMES and ALBUMS are made of the finest materials and are the cheapest ever offered to the citizens of Bedford county, and being determined to sell CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST he can assure his customers that they need not go elsewhere to find as good an article at the same price. His motto is "quick sales and small profits."

T. R. GETTYS.

April 10, 1863.

EXCELSIOR

WATCH AND JEWELRY STORE.

D. BORDER respectfully informs his old customers and the public generally, that he has greatly enlarged his stock of

Watches and Jewelry,

and that he is now prepared to sell, on the most reasonable terms, the finest and best goods in his line ever brought to Bedford. His stock consists in part of WATCHES of all styles and qualities,

Watch Chains, Finger Rings, Jewelry

of every description,

Lockets, Thimbles, Gold Pens,

and also a great variety of

SPECTACLES.

The public are invited to call and examine his stock and judge for themselves.

☞Watches repaired (warranted) on the shortest notice.

D. BORDER.

Bedford, August 28, 1863—3m

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

The partnership formerly existing between the undersigned, was dissolved by mutual consent, on the 20th day of May last. The books will remain in the hands of S. States and R. Steckman, for settlement, until the first day of September next, after which time they will be left in the hands of an officer for collection. The business will be continued by S. States and R. Steckman, who will be able to accommodate their old customers and the public generally on the most reasonable terms.

WM. STATES & CO.

July 31, 1863.

MENGEL HOUSE STABLING.

The undersigned proprietor of the Mengel House would announce to the public that he has made such arrangements for stabling as will enable him to accommodate all his customers, notwithstanding the loss, by the recent fire, of the stable attached to the hotel.

ISAAC MENGEL.

May 22d.—tf.

CH. G. SOWER, W. H. BARNES, F. C. POTTS.

SOWER, BARNES & CO.,

PUBLISHERS AND DEALERS IN

Miscellaneous, School and Blank Books

AND

STATIONERY,

No. 37, North Third Street, below Arch,

PHILADELPHIA.

PUBLISHERS OF PELTON'S OUTLINE MAPS AND KEYS, The largest and best Outline Maps ever published

SANDER'S NEW READERS, GREENLEAF'S AND BROOKS' ARITHMETICS, &C.

Blank Books, Writing, Wrapping, Curtain and Wall Papers.

March 6, 1863.

BLYMIRE & SON

HAVE RECEIVED

A LARGE STOCK OF GOODS

FROM

NEW YORK.

AND

PHILADELPHIA,

TO WHICH THEY INVITE

The attention of the

PUBLIC.

OUR STOCK

CONSISTS IN PART

OF THE FOLLOWING

GOODS:

NAILS, SPIKES AND BRADS,

ROLLED AND HAMMERED IRON,

Of every size and description.

Building Material.

LOCKS, HINGES, BOLTS, SCREWS,

PAINTS, GLASS, PUTTY, &c., &c., &c.

CARPENTER, COOPER, AND

MILLWRIGHT TOOLS OF

EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Blacksmith Tools.

ANVILS, BELLOWS, VICES,

SCREW-PLATES, TONGS, PINCERS, &C.

Saddler's Tools and

HARNESS MOUNTING.

BUCKLES, OF ALL KINDS;

PATENT ENAMELED LEATHER,

HOG SKINS, JAPANNED AND SELF-ADJUSTING TREES; WOOD AND IRON

HAMES, BITTS, AND TOOLS OF

EVERY VARIETY. ALSO,

GIRTINGS, REIN WEB

AND SADDLE TREES.

CUTLERY.

A

FINE

ASSORTMENT

OF CUTLERY, TABLE

AND POCKET KNIVES;

ALSO, SCISSORS, RAZORS,

CARVING KNIVES, FORKS, &c.,

SHOEMAKERS' TOOLS & FINDINGS;

FRENCH CALF SKINS, CAMPICO MADDRARS,

PINK LININGS AND BINDINGS;

FRENCH MOROCCO, LASTS, BOOT

TREES, CRIMPING BOARDS,

AND TOOLS OF EVERY

DESCRIPTION, TOGETHER WITH

PEGS OF

DIFFERENT SIZES AND GRADES.

Paints, Oils, &c.

Red Lead, Black Lead, White Lead, Linseed, Whale and Sperm Oils; Turpentine and Varnish; Carriage Makers' Trimmings; Springs, Axles, Felloes, Shafts, Curtain Muslin, Duck, Patent Leather, Linings, Bands, Bows, Coal Oil, Coal Oil Lamps, Chimneys, Shades and Wicks.

—ALSO—

FORKS, RAKES, SCYTHES, SHOVELS, SPADES, WOVE WIRE, OIL CARPET, LOOKING GLASSES, &c., &c.

CROSS CUT AND MILL SAWS.

Coffin Trimmings,

Screws, Studs, Diamonds, Handles, Lace & Plates.

Cedar Ware

Tubs, Churns, Buckets, Baskets, Zinc Rubbers.

STOVES.

Being in the Stove business for more than twenty years, we profess to be particularly acquainted with that necessary household article, and have taken great pains to get a stove that is complete. We think we have succeeded, and offer to the public the

"WELLINGTON" COOK STOVE.

or which we have the sole agency, and will warrant it in every respect, we ask no purchaser to keep the stove unless it pleases.

The purchaser can have a choice out of our large assortment of Stoves, consisting of ten or twelve patterns of the most improved Cook Stoves manufactured.

PARLOR AND HEATING STOVES,

In great variety.

Also, Cooking Ranges of the most improved pattern.

Tin Ware.

We still continue the manufacture of TIN WARE, keeping always on hand a large stock, made by the best of workmen.

Roofing, Spouting, and Job Work done to order.

☞We invite the special attention of Country Merchants to our stock. We are prepared to wholesale on the most reasonable terms.

☞Call at our Mammoth Store Room, on Pitt Street, and examine our goods.

Bedford, July 24, 1862—tf